THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 6.

The British Press on the American Elections—Reverdy Johnson's Latest Speeches—Vesuvius Rampant.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday morning we have European advices to Nov. 6:—

ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson on the Freedmen's Aid Union.

A deputation of the members of the Freedmen's Aid Union waited upon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson on the 6th at his residence, No. 4 Upper Portland-place, to present him with an address of congratulation. The American Minister was accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, Benjamin Morar, Esq.

Mr. Allbright (Hon. Sec.) proceeded to give a short outline of the objects of the Union, and of the work the Union had performed.

Mr. Johnson said if he were to touch upon every subject that had been mentioned by the different speakers, he could not do it unless he were to deliver a speech lasting an hour or two. That, he considered, would be taxing their patience to too great an extent, and he thought the best thing he could do would be to refer to them in general terms. Slavery was inconsistent with the happiness of peoples and nations. It had no foundation in morality and less in Christianity. A slave could hardly be said to be half a man. If his body did not dwindle, his mind dwindled, and his heart became sapped, and the same influence more or less was brought to bear injuriously upon the master. He thought he was not mistaken in saying that but for the invention of the cotton-jenny (an invention of a Northerner, they must remember), which incalculably increased the wealth of the South, and from its having afterwards become a topic of political controversy, slavery would not have been abolished with the occurrence of that dire calamity through which they had just passed. But the increase of the wealth of the South gave to the labor of the slave a value which it did not before possess, and the master at last thought that his real worth was not to be found in the acres which belonged to him, but in the men he thought he had a right to control. The masters in the South then did what most of them thought they had a right to do—seceded from the Union; but for what purpose? For the purpose of perpetuating slavery and establishing a government which they wished to call free, which had its foundation on slavery, and which, therefore, was certain to fall to destruction. They raised their arms, therefore, against the authority of the Government, for the purpose of perpetuating slavery as an institution; but God, in His providence, so directed the blow that what was designed to continue it ended in its destruction, and by no other means which man now could realize could that have been accomplished in any era in so short a period. It would be almost impossible for those present to realize the sadness of the struggle—reading the accounts would give them but little knowledge of its actual results. Let them travel through the South and see the ravages of the war—the desolation of the homes, the badges of mourning which were to be found in every household; the refined woman obliged to resort to labor for the purpose of supporting herself and her children—and then, having done that, let them look at the graves, the millions of graves which are to be found in every Southern State. He thanked God that none were to be found in any of the Northern States. He was a Southerner, and lived in a state where the slave population outnumbered at one time the whites, and where, at the beginning of the late war, they numbered some 75,000, in addition to the free blacks, who were some 80,000. Their domestic and agricultural servants were all slaves, and he had been brought into connection with hundreds and thousands of them. He had defended over and over again those who supposed themselves entitled to freedom. From the experience he had had of them he believed they were as capable of receiving education as the whites, but of course there were differences among them, as among all classes of people. Every lawyer could not be a Mansfield, nor every member of the House of Commons a Wilberforce. The honorable gentleman then paid a graceful tribute to the memory and services of the late Lord Brougham, and dwelt on the philanthropic works of the brave Howard. He thanked them again for the expressions they used as regarded the nation which he represented and himself, and concluded as follows:—I know I can assure you that during my residence among you—happy from the first, getting happier every day, and never more happy than now—I shall so conduct the duties of my mission as to satisfy you that in heart, soul, and mind I feel upon the great subject which has interested you precisely as you do. Mr. Johnson was frequently loudly applauded during his speech.

The American Election.

From the London Times, November 5.

It is a wonderful result of science and social organization that the opinions of an immense population should be taken in a single day over a territory as large as all Europe, and that in less than twenty-four hours after the close of the polls the issue of the contest, with the approximate number of votes given in each State, should be known in the capitals of the Old World. Such a triumph of civilization is more impressive than the event which is thus recorded, and it causes us to remember how independent of political action are the forces which most impel the human race in the path of progress.

The result is that the Republican candidates have a decisive majority, though, when it is considered that there are five millions of voters in the United States, the preponderance of Republican and Democratic votes given throughout the country will seem by no means large. The Americans so much enjoy the excitement of electioneering that there is never likely to be so overpowering a preponderance on either side as to make a contest impossible. As boys in the playground will join the weaker side at any game in order to keep it going, so an irrepressible combativeness is sure to prevent any district in America from becoming tamely unanimous. The Democrats have been beaten, and by the political machinery of the country the representation in Congress is cast largely in favor of their opponents. But it is impossible to look at these returns without seeing that they still remain a very powerful party, and must influence in a high degree the policy of the Union.

The able and gallant soldier who is now raised to the first place in the Union is one whose success no one will be disposed to regret. General Grant has fairly won his high rank by hard work, real devotion to his country, and services which will live long in its remembrance. It is in his favor that his reputation is almost exclusively professional, and that he is not, and has never been, a party politician. He will take office with greater freedom than if he were the hero of a hundred platforms, and had in long canvassing tours taken all the pledges and uttered all the shibboleths of his party. He is, in fact, a man whom his countrymen of all opinions may bring themselves to accept, simply because he has not identified himself so strictly with one faction as is common with the multitude of candidates. A President who is elected by the Republicans, and yet was not long ago looked upon as a possible leader by the Democrats, cannot but have some advantage in entering upon his administration. He comes, in the prime of life, with a great reputation and an unfettered will, to the direction of the State, and he must be very unfortunate and ill-advised if he does not add to the credit which has procured his election. The Union wants a man in the full strength of his faculties, and Grant is of the time of life when they are matured but have not yet felt the first touch of decay.

From the London Standard, November 5.

The practical suppression of freedom of voting in several States, the enfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of ignorant negroes and the disfranchisement of a large proportion of the people of the South, the possession by the radicals of the executive power, and the control of the polling-booths in most of the States, and their notorious readiness to abuse that power, compelled the Democratic party to fight the battle of constitutional government and reunion at a terrible disadvantage. In the moderation, good sense, and principle of the new President, and in the formidable strength of his opponents—which he will not forget merely because it is unrepresented at Washington—lie the only hope for the restoration of the unhappy South and for the eventual safety of the Union. The more complete the victory of the radicals the worse is likely to be their use of it, the only check upon their excesses lies in the power which such a moderator as General Grant must derive from the knowledge that on any question on which he may differ with Congress he will probably have a majority of the people on his side. It was the absence of that silent but strong support that rendered nugatory the well-meant efforts of Mr. Johnson; his successor is at once a stronger man and holds a stronger position.

From the London Star, November 5.

As regards Grant's foreign policy, it is well known that he is animated by a most friendly feeling towards this country, and if on his accession to power any questions remain unsettled between the two nations, it will be his anxious desire to preserve the peace, and to cement a real alliance between England and the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Condition of Mount Vesuvius.

Naples correspondence of the 25th ult. says:—Vesuvius, in spite of the oft-repeated predictions of Professor Palmieri that the eruption was at an end, is still more or less active, and a week ago the spectacle was magnificent, with three splendid streams of lava flowing down on the north side of the cone into the valley known as the Atrio del Cavallo.

On the 8th and 9th the flow of lava was so great that four or five streams poured down the mountain side, crossing the road generally used by visitors in ascending, and reaching almost to the observatory. The quantity of scoriæ and stones hurled into the air was so great that the vicinity of the crater could only be reached with the greatest danger. Great numbers of visitors, however, ascended to the lava, and the Neapolitans—especially the hotel proprietors—were in high spirits at the prospects of a new lease of life for the eruption and another season with golden harvests. During the hours of 10, 11, and 12, the flow of lava increased rather than diminished, and the spectacle at night was particularly grand and beautiful. Slight shocks of earthquake were frequent around the base of the mountain, and the detonations or "thunderings" were heard at night in Naples like the discharge of distant artillery. On the 13th, however, there was much less activity visible, and the quantity of lava was much diminished; and by the 18th the overflow had entirely ceased, and the mountain was almost inactive. Much of the time since then the weather has been so boisterous that but few persons have ventured to ascend the mountain, and the clouds have hidden the cone from view. Professor Palmieri is, however, at his post, and reports that the sismograph still indicates considerable agitation below; but there has been no further emission of lava, and much less smoke, from the crater. After careful study and observation of the volcano under all its different phases, Professor Palmieri has advanced the theory that the eruption is influenced by the moon. I believe his theory does not attempt to explain the philosophy of this influence, but is founded simply on the fact that the eruption is always more violent when the moon is in the full, and less active between the first and second quarters.

Prague in a State of Siege.

According to the accounts from Prague, that ancient city is now virtually in a state of siege, owing to the severe measures taken by the Austrian Government against the Czechian opposition. The Scientific Society, the Mutual Insurance Society, the Society for the Encouragement of Bohemian Industry, etc., have been warned by the police that they will not be allowed to hold their meetings unless they send to the police office at least forty-eight hours before each meeting a list of the subjects to be discussed. Other societies, such as those of the printers and the turners (amateurs of athletic sports), have been ordered to send in a list of their members, and the Law Students' Society, after having done so, was dissolved by the authorities. As for the press, not a single Czech newspaper is now published in Prague, except the official journal, all the other papers having been suppressed by the police in a single night. The offices of the Czech newspapers have now been transferred to other towns which are not subject to so severe a censorship. Thus the *Crown* is now published at Chrudim, and two others at Vienna, to which town it is also proposed to transfer the *Politik*.

KENTUCKY.

Disordered Condition of Affairs—Ku-Klux Outrages Still the Order.

The Kentucky *Statesman* recently published the following:—

The condition of affairs in many parts of this State is so rapidly tending to a point that may culminate in an open outbreak between at least a portion of the citizens of this Commonwealth, that it behooves peaceably disposed and well-meaning people to take such action as will remove the incentive cause of trouble, and thus secure tranquillity throughout the State. We have numbers of letters written by persons personally known to us as honorable and of high standing, giving detailed accounts of the many petty annoyances, insults, and such like they are subjected to on account of their political opinions, to say nothing of the less frequent but more serious outbreaks that are not always unaccompanied with murder and arson. In many instances business and social proscription are carried to the furthest extent. This, however, culpable as it may appear to some, we do not propose to speak of, as every one has a perfect right to do business with whom he chooses, and select his own associates. But to insult, browbeat, or attempt to change a man's political convictions through intimidation or any other means than that of argument through an appeal to reason, is wholly at variance with every sense of propriety, justice, and the spirit of our institutions. In a republic, the humblest citizen should receive exactly the same protection in person and property as the most exalted. There can be no just administration of the laws if this principle be lost sight of. "All men are created free and equal" are the words of the immortal Declaration of Independence. We entertain our own peculiar political views, and are honest in our convictions. We believe that if carried out to their logical conclusions they will secure the greatest good to the greatest number. We accord a like honesty of purpose to our opponents that we demand for ourselves. We claim it as a right inalienable and incontrovertible for every American citizen to be able to speak or write his sentiments, whatever they may be, in any part of this broad land, being amenable only to the laws of the country for any transgression of their provisions. Such is not the case at present in Kentucky, but it soon will be. 'Tis the province of the officials of the State to take cognizance of a violation of the law. If a man steals, commits arson, murder, or any other offense against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, the law prescribes the mode, manner, and measure of his punishment. Any punishment meted out to a culprit, however guilty he may be, by any other persons than those properly authorized, and in the manner prescribed by law, become themselves transgressors of that law, and render themselves liable to punishment commensurate with their crime. In conclusion, we have a few sober words for all who love the State, and would see her peaceful and prosperous. We have the terrible lessons before us of Tennessee and Missouri. No good citizen would spare any effort to avert from Kentucky a similar state of affairs. Kentucky has been and still is the scene of many disorders and outrages. But matters can be made much worse; and nothing is surer to bring it about than the course now being pursued by persons calling themselves the Ku-Klux, Regulators, and such like. Every man, woman, and child in the State is more or less interested in suppressing these organizations and restoring peace and quiet. Unless it is done, and done speedily, our word for it, there will be an internal commotion that will shake this State to its very foundation. Lawlessness has gone to such an extent that many Union men do not feel that security the law should give them. They will never be the transgressors. They will always be found on the side of peace, law, and order; but they are not unprepared for the reverse. They are alive to their dangers, and fully feel their ability to avert them. We neither intend to alarm nor threaten. Far from it. But we reiterate, in the most emphatic terms, that we, the Union people, intend to have more peace in this State, or a great deal less of it.

MINISTER WASHBURN.

He Defends His Conduct in Paraguay—An Explanatory Letter.

Minister Washburn writes to Gumesido Benitez, the Paraguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs, a letter, in which he explains his position in the recent imbroglio between himself, members of the United States Legation, and Lopez. He says:—

"A few days previous to my receiving notice of the arrival of the Wasp at Curupaiti I had sent my last despatches to Washington, on the 28th of April, and I regret not to have retained a list of the persons for whom I have forwarded letters. Still I remember Carrera to have brought one for John F. Gowland, and of his having expressed a fear lest his letters be intercepted and opened by the opposite party, wherefore he sent them to a friend in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Gowland being known by me as a very enthusiastic friend of Paraguay, I could not imagine how the letters would in any way injure the cause of this Republic. I saw no harm in sending letters of which I did not know the contents, to persons of no official rank. If Benitez, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked me to forward his letters at a time when I considered him to be a loyal and upright man, why should this Government complain of my having forwarded letters from other persons? After Carrera and Rodriguez had been demanded by the Government they declared that they would promise to remain within the building of the Legation while the war lasted, provided I would offer them protection, whereupon I told them that I may possibly leave Paraguay before that time, so they concluded to leave me; but Carrera, particularly, did not seem to be pleased with my mode of acting, and to think I ought to have remained until the end of the war. This is the only reason which I can find to account for his false and malicious declaration against me.

"Among other points I was accused of trying to bring about a quarrel in order to have a chance to leave the country, but I have not been aware until now that it was necessary for a foreign Minister to pick up a quarrel with the Government to which he is accredited in order to enable him to leave the country. I thought all he had to do was to ask for his passports. But I remained, contrary to my inclination, and in compliance with the wishes of Mr. Benitez; and as for the latter's belief of my having received money from the Brazilian Government and worked against Paraguay, because I have not succeeded in obtaining any from this Government, he is not more in the position of knowing any such thing than any man abroad. I ask, moreover, whether it is at all just and proper that such an assertion should be put into an official communication when there is not a shadow of proof in existence to support it. Another point of the strange declaration of Benitez is the fact of my having manifested much indignation at the allies on account of their inaction. I believe that every Paraguayan was angry with them for the same reason. It was generally known that all the Paraguayan army wanted was to be attacked, with the anticipation of giving the enemy another Curupaiti. I have repeatedly mentioned in my conversations to Benitez that it was cowardly on the part of a large army like that of the Allies to be inactive, and that if Paraguay was conquered in a series of battles it would be a legitimate war, but that it was an act of infamy to allow a country like Paraguay to be gradually starved. I have repeatedly written to my Government in the same sense, and represented that they should not allow such a brave and valiant nation to be exterminated in this manner. But it appears that the treacherous heart of Benitez was so full of corruption that it did not see anything but allusions to plans of treason in expressions of the above character.

"After having endeavored to explain that I have never known anything about a conspiracy until I was informed of it by you, and that the conspirators have never confided any of their plans to me, my part of the correspondence about this matter is terminated. If the Government accepts my words as the truth, it has to admit that I can give no information whatever. At this hour I have no cognizance of the matter whatever, except what I have acquired from your notes. Should the Government refuse to take my word, then the respect due my private character, and the dignity of my position, will forbid me to continue the correspondence. Under these circumstances it seems to me that, in order to do justice to themselves and to me, the Government of Paraguay should adopt one proceeding out of the two. They should either accept my statement as the true one and make an end to this correspondence, or comply with my request made in my letter of July 14, to send my passports and enable me to leave the country."

Humors of the Election—"You Don't Tell Me So?"

An honest-hearted Democrat from Windsor came to town early last evening, and steered at once for Democratic headquarters to get the news. Just as he got on the foot of the stairway leading to the rooms, he was accosted by one of the faithful, who said:—"The State has gone for Grant." "By golly to thunder; gosh darn it all, my stars; you don't tell me so?" "Yes, and that ain't the worst of it—New Haven has gone back on us!" "No! Thunder and lightning, you don't tell me so?" "Yes, and that ain't the worst of it—Pennsylvania is all one way for Grant." "Hang my garters, blazes and gimlets, you don't tell me so?" "Yes, and that ain't the worst of it—Ohio cleans us out all through." "Ohio does? I'll be horn-swoggled, gingerbread, and scissors to grind, you don't tell me so?" "Yes, and that ain't the worst of it—everything is against us; we are completely flaxed out everywhere!" "Is that so? Condemn the gol blasted luck, by jimminy thunder; darn it all to— to— to—. I swan to—darn it all—gol blast—you don't tell me so?" At last accounts the old chap was heading homeward, making very nice caroms up Windsor avenue.—*Hartford Courant, Nov. 4.*

"ERIE."

A Singular Affidavit by James Fisk, in Reply to Daniel Drew—Peculiar Assertions and Counter Statements.

The following affidavit was made yesterday in New York in the Erie litigation, and is presumed to be a reply to the affidavit of Daniel Drew:—

SUPREME COURT.—*August Belmont and another vs. The Erie Railway Company and others.—City and County of New York, ss.*—James Fisk, Jr., being duly sworn, deposes and says that on Sunday morning, November 15, 1868, Mr. Daniel Drew unexpectedly called upon me; he said that he had come to make a clean breast of it, and throw himself upon our mercy; that he was short of Erie stock 30,000 shares; I told him that I knew that, and that was not half of it, and that he was short in addition 40,000 calls; he complained bitterly of his position; he then entered into an explanation as to certain proceedings that he said were being got up by parties who were to attack us in the courts; he said that he had been in the enemy's camp, and all that he cared about was to look out for number one, and if we were willing to help him he would make a clean breast of it. I told him that his disposition and his nature were so vacillating that I should not trust him unless he made a clean breast of it to begin with; he finally, after much hesitation, said he would tell me; that Work, Schell, Lane, and Thompson were embarked in a scheme with him; he refused to tell me in whose name the proceedings were to be instituted; upon inquiring closely of him whether the case was taken up on its merits or as a mere stock operation, he admitted to me that it was to relieve those who were short of the stock; I presented the idea to him as to what the others would do, and he said that he could take the ringleaders with him if they were also provided for, and he would break up the whole scheme; he begged and entreated that I should go and bring Mr. Gould, saying that he that if he could see Mr. Gould he could benefit his position, and would tell us who were to be the plaintiffs in the suit; I tried to convince him this was one of his old tricks, and that he was the last man who should whine at any position he had put himself in with regard to Erie. Finally I consented to go and get Mr. Gould to see Mr. Drew, but such portion of the conversation as I heard was of the same nature that Mr. Drew held with me, and also he urged many arguments upon Mr. Gould and myself to induce us to help him with regard to the stock; he stated to us that it was within our power to protect ourselves, and urged us to issue more convertible bonds, saying no one could know anything about it. This Mr. Gould and myself declined to accede to. At this time he told us that a suit was to be brought in the name of August Belmont; that he was present at a meeting they held last night, and heard the papers read; we told him over and over again that we could not help him; he would not leave us, but insisted on remaining, and Mr. Gould and myself finally, unable to get rid of him in any other way, told him that we would meet him again at 10 o'clock that evening; we then parted; subsequently, about 11 o'clock, we found Mr. Drew waiting for us; at that time Mr. Gould was not present, and I told Mr. Drew nothing could be done; he said, "Then if you put this stock up I am a ruined man;" he harped upon the fact that he was willing to pay a large amount of money for the use of 30,000 or 40,000 shares of stock for fifteen days, and offered me as high as three per cent., which would amount to nearly $100,000 for the use of it for 15 days; finding he could not induce me to accede to his wishes, he took another tack, saying there was a conspiracy against us, and they would ruin us if they could, and that they would have the stock down at all hazards; and that if I would not agree to anything with him he would give his affidavit to the other side, having before this stated he would not give his affidavit if I came to his rescue; he said, "You know during the whole of all our other fights I objected to ever giving my affidavit, but I swear I will do you all the harm I can do if you do not help me in this time of my great need;" he also said, "You can loan me the stock," and repeating, "I will give you three per cent. for it; you have the power to issue more convertible bonds, and I will buy the bonds from you if you are caught, or I will buy the bonds of you with the understanding that I shall not pay for them unless you are caught;" I positively and unequivocally declined his proposition, as I had on each occasion. After talking in this strain for more than an hour, I adhering to my decision that nothing could be done, he, at about one o'clock Monday morning, said, "I will bid you good night," and went away. JAMES FISK, JR.

—The New York *Tribune* says editorially:—

The new Erie war shows that some of the parties, including Daniel Drew, who were inside the ring in former issues of stock, are now outside the ring, and endeavoring to prevent the repetition of a strategy which they were bold enough in practising when it inured to their benefit. An issue of $5,000,000 of stock to Daniel Drew seems righteous in Drew's eyes. A further issue of $23,000,000 of new stock to Gould, Fisk & Co. seems an unholy thing to Drew. The whole game is one of the "ins" against the "outs," or of all the officers to cheat the stockholders, and the big fish to swallow the little ones. The stockholders who have been swindled by these over-issues of stock ought to have a right of action against those members of the Legislature who voted to authorize them, and the officers who have sent out the over-issues should be liable to the holders of the original stock for all the loss they have suffered in consequence.

The war having afforded some of our judges another opportunity to disgrace themselves, they, of course, grasp at the infamy as if it were distinction.

RAILROADS.

Various Enterprises Under Way.

—The city of Hartford is pushing forward her two new railroads, one from Hartford to Saybrook, and one from Hartford to Winsted, having by a vote of twelve to one subscribed $500,000 to the stock of each.

—The Common Council of Fort Wayne, Ind., have voted $100,000 to the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad. The line will run through Decatur and Portland to Winchester and Richmond.

—A statement of progress of the Iron Mountain Road says that only thirty miles of grading remain to be completed, and five months will finish the tunnels and bridges. Fifty miles of road from Belmont, north, is complete, and trains will commence thereon on Monday. Of the four million mortgage bonds, three millions have been sold, but the Company complains that not one cent has been contributed by St. Louis capitalists. Track-laying is progressing from both ends, and early in the spring St. Louis is promised rail connection with Southern roads at Columbus, Ky.

—A railroad from Red Bank, N. J., and South Amboy to Elizabeth, and thence to New York, has been talked of for several years. The Middlesex County *Democrat* says:—The distance to be graded is only fifteen miles, the country is tolerably level and without engineering difficulties, and the right of way is offered free by the farmers, who feel that the road will add to the value of their property. Under these advantages the entire expense is calculated at only $300,000, the whole of which, with the exception of $5000, is said to have been raised by New Jersey capitalists. It is expected that active measures will be taken to start the enterprise without delay, and complete it before next summer. It will afford continuous land travel to New York from Long Branch and the adjacent country, and will save the present comparatively slow water transit to Port Monmouth, with its frequently attending seasickness.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Cuba—Fighting Near Manzanillo—The People Flying to Jamaica—Continued Excitement on the Coast.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CUBA.

The Government Forces Besieged in Manzanillo—Families Fleeing to Jamaica—Great Confusion and Excitement.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 12, via Key West, Nov. 19.—The correspondence from Manzanillo, written on the 7th inst., states that the city was besieged by the insurgents. The insurgents hold all the country from Puerto Principe to Santiago de Cuba, except Nuevitas, Jibara, Baracoa, as well as the railroad rolling stock. But all communication from those ports is cut off.

The Government troops have met with severe reverses in the interior, and in consequence they keep in the towns and dare not sally out. At Puerto Principe they met with two scares and are fast fortifying the town. The authorities have arrested many leading Cubans, and the insurgents took in retaliation several Spaniards. The result was a compromise, and both sets of prisoners have been freed.

A train was captured on the 9th instant. An American eye witness states that the insurgents, who were fully armed and equipped, treated the passengers politely. He states that the reported outrages and brigandage are false. The negroes continue to work on the plantations and are undisturbed.

The brig Jenny Clark, from New York to Nuevitas, ostensibly with rice, had arrived with a cargo of arms and ammunition. She was seized.

Arms from the United States for the Government troops were captured on a train by the insurgents on the 9th instant. The latter threaten to burn the estates of all Cubans who offer to aid the Government.

The Governor of Puerto Principe is intrenched with the archives, in a convent. The young students left the place and joined the insurgents. The latter hold Manzanilla, we are now informed, and shoot all whom they catch pillaging.

The Best Classes Risking Their All for the Rebel Cause—Straitened Position of the Government Forces.

HAVANA, Nov. 15, via Key West, Nov. 19.—From Puerto Principe, via Neuvitas, we have news to the 12th instant. The insurgent force is reported as numbering 10,000 men. They include the wealthy classes, who freely risk their all for the cause.

There was a force of 1100 Spanish troops in the place, and they were barricading the streets and squares in expectation of an attack from the insurgents. The latter were only three miles distant from the town, and skirmishes were frequent.

All the Cubans were suspected, and many of the wealthy citizens were arrested. The insurgent organization is complete in every respect.

Accounts from Santiago de Cuba to the 6th inst. report that the rebels were within four miles of that place and in full force. A hundred families went to Jamaica by the French mail steamer. Loud cries for American aid are heard in all circles. In all the cities of the coast the confusion is immense.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 19—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account; United States Five-twenties quiet at 74¼. Illinois Central, 96. Erie firmer at 30½.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 19—A. M.—Five-twenties are quoted at 79.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales will reach 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 19—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. Turpentine quiet at 29s. Linseed Cakes, £11 10s.@£11 15s. Sperm Oil firmer at £96.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19—A. M.—Petroleum firm at 54½f.

HAVRE, Nov. 19—A. M.—Cotton on the spot quiet and steady, and to arrive firmer at 122f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 19—P. M.—Consols for money, 94½, and for account, 94½. Stocks are steady.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—P. M.—Cotton quiet. Sales at Havre at 122f. for low middlings afloat.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 2½ per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 19—2 P. M.—Erie flat at 29¾. Consols, 94½ for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—2 P. M.—Cotton steady. Cheese, 66s. Lard quiet and steady. Pork dull at 90s.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Course of True Love Never did Run Smooth.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—A young Baltimore lawyer and a beautiful young Baltimore belle undertook to consummate hymenial obligations last evening, by attempting to elope to Washington, with a design of getting married. The anxious father had the entire party arrested whilst in the cars, brought back, and placed in the watchhouse, where security was given and the whole affair frustrated.

The Circuit Court

has adjourned, and Chief Justice Chase has gone home. Business dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are quoted at 7@10 per cent., the former rate on Governments. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks discount liberally, but do not meet all the demands made upon them. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady.

Government securities were a fraction higher. 104¾ was bid for 10-40s; 114½ for 6s of 1881; 110 for '62 5-20s; 107¼ for '64 5-20s; 107¼ for '65 5-20s, 109½ for July '65 5-20s; 110¼ for '67 5-20s; and 110¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 49@49¼, a slight advance; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½@53¾, an advance of ¼. 128¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45½ for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; and 40 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 10¼@10½; 34 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 23 for Spruce and Pine, and 66 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 30 and Mechanics' at 31. 23 was bid for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 100 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 40 for Consolidation; and 121 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held; Lehigh Navigation sold at 28@28½, a slight advance.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	103	300 sh Leh Nav....ls.	28
16 sh Manuf Bk	30	200 do....b30.	28⅛
60 sh Mech Bk....ls.	31	200 do....b31.	28⅛
100 sh Penna R....b30.	53⅞	100 do..60ds&in.	28
18 do....c.	53⅞	100 sh Read R....b30.	48⅞
100 sh Hestonville	10½	500 do....ls.b15.	49
100 do.	10⅜	100 do....c.	48 81
300 sh Ocean Oil	⅝		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@114⅝; old 5-20s, do., 110@110¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¾@110¼; do., 1867, 110@110¼; do., 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 104¾@105¼. Gold, 134¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; do. 1862, 109¾@110¼; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1865, new, 109¾@110¼; do., 1867, new, 110@110¼; do., 1868, 110¼@110½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¼@134¼. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 109¾@110¼; do. 1864, 107@107¼; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do. July, 1865, 109¾@110¼; do. July, 1867, 110@110¼; 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 104¾@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134⅜@134⅜.

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·24 A. M.	135⅛
10·06 "	135⅜	11·43 "	135⅛
10·07 "	135⅞	12·01 P. M.	135⅛
10·08 "	136	12·04 "	135⅛
10·45 "	135⅜	12·06 "	135⅛
11·05 "	135⅛	12·16 "	135⅛

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19.—There is a moderate demand for Flour from the home consumers, at current quotations, but not much inquiry for shipment. About 500 barrels were taken at $5·50@6·50 for superfine; $6·75@7 for extras; $7·25@8 for spring wheat extra family; $8·50@10·75 for winter wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·75@8. Corn Meal is more active. Sales of 500 barrels choice at $5·50 and 900 barrels Brandywine at $5·75@5·90.

The Wheat Market is steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 500 bushels choice red at $2·14; 500 bushels amber at $2·15; and 500 bushels spring at $1·70. Rye is selling at $1·48@1·50 for Western, and $1·40 for Southern. Corn is stronger, at an advance, but there is not much activity. Sales of 500 bushels yellow at $1·20; 2000 bushels new do., at 80@85c.; and 1900 bushels Western mixed at $1·15@1·18. Oats are without change. Sales of 300 bushels Western at 67@72c. In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported.

Bark is quiet, with sales of 10 hhds. fine ground No. 1 Quercitron at $42·50 ⅌ ton.

Whisky is steady, with sales of 50 barrels, tax paid, at $1·08.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............41 | 11 A. M.............51 | 2 P. M.............54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Scud, Crosby, Marseilles, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, Dighton, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Hunter, Crane, Dighton, George S. Reppiler.
Schr John H. Allen, Ketchum, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, Boston, do.
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, Boston, do.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Jas. S. Wattson, Houck, Lynn, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Isabel Bourman, Kennard, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Chase, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, 3 days from New York, with machinery and staves to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, from Warren, R. I.
Schr Hunter, Crane, from Dighton.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, from Boston.
Schr R. Blew, Peterson, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Corson, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, from Boston.
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, from Boston.
Schr John H. Allen, Ketchum, from Boston.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, from Boston.
Schr Walter Howes, Pierce, from Stonington.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 17—6 P. M.—The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds, in company with a large fleet:—Schrs Nellie F. Burgess, from Philadelphia for Boston; L. Johnson, from Demerara for New York; and Lottie Klotts, from Alexandria for do.

Wind E., Stormy. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Petrel, McKenzie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Albert, Erickson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Holyhead 6th inst.
Barque Amelia Gehring, Haysle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hull 3d inst.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, for Philadelphia sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, for Philadelphia sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schr Wm. F. Burden, Adams, hence, at Warren 14th inst.
Schr Annie Lewis, Jayne, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 15th inst.
Schr Maryland Green, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 16th inst.
Schr Elizabeth, Herner, hence, at Norfolk 16th inst.
Schrs Salmon Washburn, Cummings, from Taunton, and John Nye, Wiley, from Provincetown, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 15th inst. Also sailed, schr Lucy B. Ives, Bowditch, for Philadelphia.
Schr F. Nickerson, Crowley, from Boston; Searsville, Chase, from do.; and Willow Harp, Daly, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 17th instant.
Schrs Ann Rambo, Eskridge, and J. H. Marvel, Quillen, hence, at Richmond 16th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, from Southampton.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 19.—The Hansa, from New York, arrived here at noon yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and Our Diplomatic Service.

From the N. Y. Herald.

One of our newspaper contemporaries, who has kindly undertaken the office of the grand almoner of both our political parties, urges, first of all, the claims of the editorial fraternity. In this philanthropic vein he recommends to General Grant the appointment of Horace Greeley, by way of a beginning, as his Minister to England subject to the court regulations in the matter of diplomatic coats and breeches. But we have another hint from a different quarter—a hint that the claims of the army to these nice places abroad cannot be and will not be overlooked by General Grant. We have the opinion of General Blair before us that if General Grant once gets into the chair of the White House he will never leave it while he lives; that he is substantially an Oliver Cromwell or a Bonaparte in disguise; that there is no end to his ambition; that he will make himself a dictator; that thus our blessed Constitution will be trampled under the iron-shod feet of a military despotism, and that Grant's election, in fact, will be the last glimmer of the great republic.

Now, General Blair, if we are not mistaken, went into Vicksburg with General Grant and down to the sea with General Sherman; and, therefore, he ought to know something of the President elect. But assuming, at any rate, that General Grant's programme is to establish another empire and another line of the Cæsars, is it not his policy to have some one of his army officers in every court or government in both hemispheres, as well as in every important office at home, from the Cabinet to the Custom Houses, and so on down to the whisky gaugers? Just so. According to General Blair's theory, then, of Grant's administration, the "Boys in Blue" must rule the roast, and the poor civilians who did the rough work of the late canvass will have, like Andy Johnson's Rebels, to take back seats till they can "swing around the circle."

But again. Assuming that General Blair was only talking for buncombe in this theory of his before the election, and assuming that in his administration of the Government General Grant will adhere to the Constitution, and cast about for the best men to represent the Government at home and abroad, the claims of the army and of his subordinate officers in the war must still be respected. What does he know of the politicians? Very little. But he thoroughly understands such men as Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan, and hundreds of others of his tried and trusty fellow-soldiers. Therefore, we may look for a liberal infusion of army officers among our representatives abroad under General Grant. It is already rumored that General Meade will be sent as Minister to France. And why not fill up the whole European schedule with shoulder straps? This would give the crowned heads on the other side of the water some conception of the magnitude and results of our late civil war. They would be impressed, too, with the idea that the United States have become a nation of soldiers, and are no longer to be trifled with anywhere. A hint from General Thomas, with Grant to back him, as our Minister at London, would to Lord Stanley be worth more than all the dinner speeches of Reverdy Johnson put together in the settlement of the Alabama claims. And so with regard to every other European Government, from the Seine to the Golden Horn. It would be a good thing, too, for the anti-Butler Republicans to send off General Butler to China; and we shall want such a man out there before long. Lastly, in diffusing our army officers all over the world under Grant we shall get rid of a good many men who may otherwise turn up as candidates for the succession or for Congress.

As for the navy, Admiral Farragut, in the place of old Mr. Welles, will take care of that. We are dealing with the army; and in view of the fact that Europe is drifting to a general war, we approve the suggestion of a strong military representation over there from General Grant's administration. Thus our modest but strong-willed soldier President, not only in the work of reconstruction at home but throughout the world, may be the great peace-maker, and thus victorious as that of the immortal Constantine may be the motto of Grant, "Let us have peace."

Cuba.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The fact that the insurrection against Spanish rule in Cuba has not been subdued—about the only fact which is allowed to reach us through the despatches and other advices vouchsafed us from Havana—invests correlative facts with grave importance. For instance:—

I. It is a fact that the rising in Cuba was not prompted by the revolution in Spain, as we formerly supposed. The Cuban rising preceded the Spanish, and was entirely independent of it.

II. It is a fact that the great body of the native planters neither expect nor desire to retain slavery, no matter what may be their form of government or who may rule over them. They recognize the truth that the overthrow of slavery in the United States has rendered its perpetuation in the West Indies impossible—that its decease is a question of months rather than years. Some of them rejoice at this; others may regret it; but all comprehend it.

III. It is a fact that the native Cubans are all but unanimous in their ardent desire for independence of Spain, and nearly so in their wish to enter into our Union. Fettered, gagged, hoodwinked, and often garroted or shot for their desire, they cherish it the more intensely and unanimously because of the perils and pains to which it exposes them. Killing another thousand or two more will only render the survivors more emphatic and united in their detestation of Spanish rule.

—The aversion of most Cubans to such rule, no matter under what form, rests on very intelligible grounds. Cuba is about the last colony of a European kingdom that is held on the bad old principle of squeezing from it the last cent that it can be made to yield. Thirty odd millions of dollars per annum are taxed out of it by Spain, to be repaid in part by the array of horse, foot, and artillery required to hold it in subjection to an unmitigated despotism. Those thirty odd millions per annum are paid by Cubans and received by Spaniards—hardly a dollar of them return into any Cuban's pocket. After paying all the expenses of the "Ever Faithful" island, a net profit of ten millions is poured into the ever-yawning treasury of old Spain. Is it a wonder that Cuba wearies of this unceasing exaction?

Take an instance of paternal rule:—

Cuba produces sugar, tobacco, etc., in luxuriant perfection, but buys most of the food of her 1,200,000 people. That food would naturally be drawn from the United States; but enormous discriminating duties constrain its importation from Spain. Well: Spain has had a scanty harvest this year, and has no food to spare: what now? The food is exported from the United States to Spain, and thence re-exported to Cuba, which receives it charged with the cost and damaged by the taint and sweat of two voyages across the Atlantic! Is it a wonder that Cuba is restless under such a rule?

We do not assume to predict the result of the present rising in Cuba, any more than that of the simultaneous revolution in Spain. It may be that the Spaniards will crouch to the yoke of a new monarch, and that Cuba may be forced to submit once more to the despotic domination of Spain. But, if so, we shall feel and rejoice that the disaster is inevitably transient; that Spain shall yet be a republic and Cuba an independent, self-governed State, seeking alliance and fraternity wherever her own interest and inclination shall dictate. Meantime, we tender the patriots of either land assurances of the sympathy and good wishes of a very large portion of our countrymen.

Our Imprisoned Citizens in Paraguay.

From the N. Y. Times.

Marshal Lopez, Dictator of Paraguay, began and is endeavoring to end his lawless career by insulting the United States. His first act in the war for the control of the Paraguay and Parana rivers was to drive our gunboats out of those streams and our commercial and Government agents from his cities; his last act has been to indirectly expel our Minister from the country, charged with a conspiracy to overturn his Government and assassinate him.

Minister Washburn's denial of this charge was totally unnecessary; no one will for a moment credit the assertion of Lopez and his agents that our Ministers to Brazil and Paraguay were in league with other foreign agents to revolutionize his Government. The letter of Mr. Bliss, which forms the burden of proof, is unworthy of credence; if voluntarily given, its admissions of former unworthy acts throw doubt on the honesty of present declarations, and if drawn from him by torture, as is believed, it of course has no value. This charge may be summarily dismissed as unworthy of discussion, but another of more serious import is made against Mr. Washburn, and one which he may find not more difficult, but certainly more necessary, to fully disprove. It is that of cowardly abandoning the *attachés* of his legation to imprisonment by Lopez.

Mr. Washburn has been waiting at Asuncion for many months the arrival of his successor, General Martin McMahon. From February last to September 1, his Legation was a house of refuge to the foreigners in the capital of Paraguay. Men, women, and children of foreign nationalities flocked to his residence on the fall of Humaita, and asked the protection of his flag. Even other foreign Ministers were compelled to do so. The fear which actuated these people was not inspired by the approaching Allies; they did not seek security of person and property from the armies and fleets of the Brazilians and Argentines; these they would have gladly welcomed as deliverers. It was the Dictator Lopez, in whose capital they resided, to whose Government some of them were authorized representatives, whom they dreaded. Impressment into a depleted army, led by a despotic and cruel General, robbery and assassination at the hands of a half-savage, disorganized army, was what they dreaded.

Mr. Washburn appears to have freely accorded them the protection of his flag. Nominally, a legation is the territory of the foreign Government whose representative occupies it; in theory the flag which surmounts the building is all powerful to protect. But practically foreign flags have no power; foreign Ministers have no protection other than that which the powers to whom they are accredited choose to accord them. Lopez was not disposed to accord Minister Washburn any. He first ordered him to dismiss all foreigners unconnected with his legation from his house. They left of their own accord rather than compromise Mr. Washburn, and were at once imprisoned. Lopez next demanded the dismissal of two *attachés* of the American Legation. Mr. Washburn refused, but they were arrested while going on board the United States steamer Wasp, and yet remain in the hands of Lopez. Minister Washburn left in the steamer, unable to enforce their discharge. It is evident that he had no power to rescue his *attachés*, and that duty at once comes home to the Government. What will it do?

Prompt action is necessary. The condition of Paraguay is such that no foreigner is safe there. A terrible state of anarchy prevails. "The country," says Mr. Washburn, "is entirely denuded of its male population. All the ploughing, planting, and sowing is done by women. Women must yoke the oxen, do the butchering and all the other work usually done by men. There are many women also with the army to do the labor of men, and thus relieve the troops; but none, I believe, are forced to bear arms.

"Lopez," he adds, "loads his prisoners with heavy fetters, sometimes two, three, or four pairs, and besides flogs them if they do not give the testimony he requires, till they die. Many persons, his own people, who have escaped from his power, and whose families have been tortured and otherwise persecuted to death, have sent messages to him threatening to kill him at sight, should they ever meet him; he, therefore, dares not treat with the enemy, for so many have sworn to pursue him, the world will not afford him a refuge if he once has no army between him and his enemies; he knows the country to be lost and ruined; he has no navy, and, in my opinion, not more than one-fifth of the land forces of the enemy." Our citizens in prison there are as helpless and unprotected as were the English in Abyssinia, and only equally prompt action will save them from a harsher fate.

Parson Beecher on the Situation.

From 'Brick' Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat

Plymouth Church was political last Sunday evening. The great representative of the muscular Christianity of the day was on the rampage after political corruption, and in the course of the discussion he made some most precious confessions.

He has been an active and influential agent in bringing upon the community the condition of things which he affects to deplore. He has neglected his "Father's business" to preach politics. He labored for years to produce sectional hatred, stir up strife, and bring on the fearful political catastrophe to which is primarily attributable the very disorders and corruptions which he now so indignantly denounces.

Having worked with and supported the Jacobin party while it has been building up the monstrous system which has demoralized the whole fabric of society, it now ill becomes him to turn around and carp at his own handiwork. All which he now condemns was as visible before election, when he was co-working with Sickles, and Butler, and Kilpatrick, and Forney, and Cameron, and Wade, and Morton, and Yates, and Nye, and Morgan, and Griswold in upholding and continuing in power the swindlers and thieves who buy and sell place, bribe Congresses and legislatures, and purchase votes by wholesale, as it is now. The mischief being done, and he having stuck to these fellows, and helped them to retain the power to continue their corrupt practices, doing his best during the canvass to conceal their true character, by leading the public mind away from all such considerations, his present appearance in the *rôle* of a virtuous citizen and incorruptible patriot lacks one very essential element of success. The public can have no confidence in his sincerity. He comes too fresh from the stump on which he has been advocating the very party which is responsible for the public and social evils over which he is now shedding crocodile tears, to receive any credit for good and honest motives. He feels that he has offended morals and decency to such a degree, saying nothing of his putting to shame the Master whom he professes to serve, that he must make some atonement to public opinion for his offense. A lifetime of the humblest confession and severest penance would not atone for the evil that he has done.

The parson's theme on Sunday evening was the "Money power of the country." He speaks feelingly of the "money power," for he has felt it. A year or two ago, when he wrote that letter to the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention" at Cleveland, he denounced the violence and proscription practised by the Jacobin party towards the South, and, like neighbor Raymond, recommended moderation, conciliation, and the immediate restoration of the Southern States to self-government. But the "money power" of the Plymouth Church congregation soon brought him to "back down" and "fall into line."

Now he sees the "money power of the country" looming up in tremendous proportions, and threatening direful evils. He admits that it controls every thing, and is destroying us. It produces the stealings in the "whisky rings," the bribery in the legislative halls, and the corruption everywhere. Ah, say you so, parson? Very good. Who created this "money power," and who uphold it? You and your party. Your war for the abolition of slavery has built it up. Had it not been for that we should have had no public debt of two thousand five hundred millions, creating so much untaxed capital, and a privileged class holding it, acting as a unit against the people, and ready to use its power to coerce or bribe, as may be deemed necessary to uphold its interests. Nor should we have had our State-banking systems destroyed, each State creating and managing its own, with no interest or capacity to combine against the people to a common end, while now we have one consolidated banking system, created by the Federal Government, and controlled by the Jacobin party for its purposes, And the "whisky ring," which so alarms the parson, defies prosecution, debauches public officials, and spreads a moral malaria throughout the community. What created the "whisky ring?" Your abolition war, your abolition debt, and your abolition taxation. And now, after you have brought all this about, and behold it with your eyes, with refined Puritan hypocrisy you exclaim:—"I say we are in more danger now than before slavery was wiped away; for truth, justice, and honesty are departed." Not satisfied with stating this once, he repeated it, varying the form of expression in this wise:—"We are in more danger now than by being overwhelmed by slavery."

Ah, ha! That's the confession you make since election, while, in the canvass, you raised your old abolition howl, and carried the election by means of it and this same "money power" which now so alarms you. Ah, parson, you have told the truth for once. Your abolition war has produced more evils in a single year than ever existed under the slave system, and in eight years more than would have sprung from slavery had it lasted until the final blotting out of the sun and dimming of the stars.

General Grant's Cabinet.

From the N. Y. World.

General Grant's political opponents, as well as his political friends, have an interest in the success of his administration. Deeply as they regret his election, they are obliged to accept it as a fact; and there is no large class of citizens who desire to see the country misgoverned for the long period of four years.

The strength and efficiency of the new administration will depend so much on the Cabinet, that the country, without much distinction of party, feels an interests in its selection. Our President stands very much in the same relation to the Government as the Prime Minister does in England, the first of whose duties is what is there called the formation of a government. There have been repeated instances in that country of a statesman being called by the sovereign to form an administration, and failing from inability to command the services of men who sufficiently enjoyed the public confidence, and were willing to act together, and act under that leader. This proves that a successful administration does not depend upon one man, however able, but requires the coöperation of a number; who, besides special qualifications for their particular posts, also possess influence with the country or, what is the same thing, with Parliament.

An American President never fails to form a Cabinet, and neither he nor it can be put out of office by a mere vote of Congress. But if his Cabinet is badly selected, and his administration consequently weak, it would be better for his credit if he had never been elected. And he is liable to fail just where an English Prime Minister would fail, that is, by inability to command the confidence of the legislative branch of the Government. It is not at all true that the Executive has nothing to do with measures until after they have been passed by Congress. This is not the theory of our Constitution, and has never been its practice. At the opening of every session the President sends in a voluminous message, containing an exposition of his views and recommendations relating to every branch of the public service that requires additional legislation. It is his province to take the initiative and give the cue to Congress. His Secretaries also make elaborate reports, and argue at length in favor of recommendations. Our Presidents and heads of departments have always been in the habit of watching the proceedings of Congress with a keen interest, with a view to promote the passage of favorite measures; and many Presidents have taken particular members into their confidence and made them, as it were, their organs in the two houses. Silas Wright, for example, held this relation to President Van Buren, and Senators Forsyth and Benton to General Jackson. The great source of President Johnson's weakness has been the fact that the members of his Cabinet did not possess, or did not choose to exert, any influence with Congress in favor of his policy.

General Grant needs to select his Cabinet with reference to this important consideration. We see it intimated in certain quarters that he will prefer his army associates to civilians, or, as they are contemptuously termed by this school of parasites, political hacks But he will make a great mistake if he does not prefer men of large civil experience. He must maintain a moral ascendancy over Congress, or his administration will be a miserable abortion, like that of his predecessor. It is not his business to fight Congress, but, to some reasonable extent, to manage it. This can be done only by the aid of a Cabinet composed in great part of statesmen of Congressional experience and legislative tact, who are good judges as to how much it is necessary to concede, as well as what to ask. There are, to be sure, some officers that served in the late war who are not novices in politics—Butler and Banks being the most conspicuous. But Butler is a marplot and Banks a charlatan, and there are personal reasons why General Grant would wish to have nothing to do with either. Sherman and Sheridan have no experience in political life, nor are their temper and cast of mind suited to it.

General Grant will do well, in forming his Cabinet, to imitate the wise example of Washington, who also had old and trusted army associates, but appointed only one of them to his Cabinet—General Knox, who was the weakest member in it. Washington took for his advisers the very first and ablest statesmen in the country, putting Jefferson and Hamilton at the head of the two most important departments, and depending chiefly upon their advice. He had none of the small jealousy of being eclipsed in his own administration by abler and more experienced men. If General Grant shall form his Cabinet on the same principles, his administration will start with as good auguries as the insane policy of the party that elected him will permit.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salerooms,

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THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward, MOUNT MORIAH, by geographical position, is FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS, and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the BRANCH Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

LUMBER.
FALL, 1868.
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868
1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868
1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868
1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868
1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868
1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868
1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868
1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1868

1 31

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOO SHIP-KNEES. 1 21 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Tucker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 21

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster. SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc. etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
9 2 wfm3mrp

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 31 No. 434 RACE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 13 6

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no flues or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

TRUSSES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock Seeley's Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices. 9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.



Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,
To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwf3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boring, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 23

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

H. WALKER & SONS,
9 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

THE BOARD OF REVISION.

Real and Personal Property of Philadelphia.

The annexed table gives the valuation of real and personal property of Philadelphia, as returned to the Board of Revision for 1869:—

Wards.	Real Estate Value.	Money at Interest.	Furniture.	Horses, Value.	Carriages, Value.
1	$11 176 225	$127 632	$37 800	$18,575	$4,570
2	11 121 600	480,370	20,436	28,985	4,775
3	6 772 400	....	25,455	5 000	3,125
4	7 891 222	1 500	34,650	6 200	3,000
5	25 513 140	5 306 045	81,417	11 170	7 065
6	43,516 401	518,765	81,021	12,108	7 625
7	19 518,158	2 453 510	510 542	44 000	24,290
8	36 047 116	4 601,467	981,094	60,400	69,035
9	28 212,190	3,833 7 4	415 510	49,000	38 150
10	21,104,351	2,888 19	494 289	66 300	46,958
11	8,600,185	723 1	46 600	5,240	590
12	8,853 830	557,108	151 783	27,409	19 030
13	18,249,706	1,668,114	307 404	32,220	29 065
14	14,938 950	830 363	241,158	37,340	18 835
15	27 008 075	1,341 860	684,728	153 270	50 035
16	7 665,761	264 187	31 215	14 317	4.570
17	6,512 950	51 775	10 482	37,560	8,508
18	9,201,900	175,841	25 310	51,025	9,720
19	15,047 280	40,823	19.525	119,479	13 050
20	31,678 735	799 753	429,767	139,825	49 650
21	5 068,576	236,744	17 200	38,520	19 740
22	20 981 709	2,831,562	437,800	179 650	99 215
23	11,554 144	623 788	61,837	127,930	20 880
24	12 904,846	454 404	95,206	114,950	12,620
25	10,483,871	87 300	15,030	19,975	7,115
26	17,431,243	398 600	34 820	32,820	3 900
27	12,465 027	116 414	165,700	85,720	27 240
28	9,666 785	457 958	89,059	32 287	19,715
	454,196,370	31 210 099	5,524,767	1 538 893	596,031

The wards below return cattle valued as follows:—First ward, $3390; Second, $60; Sixth, $90; Seventh, $3690; Eighth, $180; Ninth, $800; Tenth, $500; Thirteenth, $200; Fourteenth, $950; Fifteenth, $1885; Sixteenth, $60; Nineteenth, $1045; Twentieth $1010; Twenty-first, $12,190; Twenty-second, $46,190; Twenty-third, $59,785; Twenty-fourth, $24,777; Twenty-fifth, $10,700; Twenty-sixth, $1805; Twenty-seventh, $11,659; Twenty-eighth, $11,530; total, $202 566.

The following shows the number of gold and silver watches returned from each ward:—First, 163; Second, 310; Third, 94; Fourth, 146; Fifth, 271; Sixth, 176; Seventh, 832; Eighth, 1199; Ninth, 917; Tenth, 1008; Eleventh, 512; Twelfth, 401; Thirteenth, 1022; Fourteenth, 929; Fifteenth, 1605; Sixteenth, 168; Seventeenth, 81; Eighteenth, 137; Nineteenth, 170; Twentieth, 1046; Twenty-first, 127; Twenty-second, 1111; Twenty-third, 150; Twenty-fourth, 294; Twenty-fifth, 37; Twenty-sixth, 254; Twenty seventh, 116; Twenty-eighth, 243—making a total of 13 489, of which number 12,553 are gold watches and 936 silver ones.

The wards named below are the only ones returning emoluments of office:—First ward, $2589; Second, $6400; Fourth, $800; Fifth, $7800; Sixth, $4080; Seventh, $71 268; Eighth, $67 300; Ninth, $44,920; Tenth, $11,275; Twelfth, $2300; Thirteenth, $16,720; Fifteenth, $78,710; Sixteenth, $300; Seventeenth, $375; Eighteenth, $7300; Nineteenth, $30 0; Twentieth, $11,250; Twenty-second, $31,017; Twenty-fourth, $15 800; Twenty-sixth, $1820; Twenty-eighth, $9520. Total, $177,144.

The following shows the number of taxables in each ward:—

Wards.	Taxables.	Wards.	Taxables.
1st	4968	16th	4402
2d	7504	17th	5072
3d	4189	18th	6308
4th	4101	19th	8407
5th	3742	20th	10103
6th	3253	21st	2908
7th	5670	22d	4513
8th	4315	23d	4325
9th	4517	24th	4460
10th	5446	25th	3666
11th	3146	26th	6514
12th	8067	27th	2299
13th	4288	28th	1765
14th	5154		
15th	9087	Total	137,490

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The joint special Committee of Councils to select a site for a House of Correction made an official visit yesterday to the property offered to the city for that purpose by Mr. R. J. Dobbins. It was formerly known as the Kershaw Model Farm, and is situated on the Penrose Ferry road or Island road, a short distance beyond the Penrose Ferry bridge, some four or five miles from Sixth and Chesnut streets. It includes 250 acres of pasturage and arable land, and has a frontage of about one mile on the Schuylkill and back channel of the Delaware river. It adjoins the United States Government property, on which is erected Fort Mifflin, and is within three-quarters of a mile of the proposed League Island Navy Yard. The situation is quite accessible by a number of routes. The grounds and improvements were thoroughly examined by the committee, who seemed to be satisfied with their availability for the proposed purpose.

—The City Ice Boat was launched yesterday afternoon from Cramp & Son's ship-yard, Kensington, in the presence of a large number of persons. The boat will be 190 feet long, with 30 feet beam. It will cost $160,000, and will be more powerful than the vessel in use last year. A collation was served up after the launch, and addresses were made by John Devereaux, President of the Board of Trustees of the City Ice Boat, and Messrs. Wagner, Heizell, Littleton, Shoemaker, and others.

—Mary Jane Wilson, who was arrested a few days ago, on the charge of stealing ribbons from the store of Le Boutillier & Brother, was charged before Alderman Jones, yesterday, with the theft of lace from the store of I. S. Custer, No. 726 Arch street. A roll of lace which was found in the possession of defendant when she was arrested was identified by Mr. Custer as his property, having his private mark on the paper around which it was rolled. The accused was held to answer this charge also.

—At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Hebrew Sewing Society, of Philadelphia, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Miss Hetty Stork, First Directress: Miss Evelyn Phillips, Second Directress; Miss Josephine Pesoa, Treasurer; Miss Kate Hart, Secretary; Miss Louisa B. Hart, Miss Cassie Mayer, Miss Hernanda Berg, Miss Esther Asch, and Miss Emma Gans, Managers.

—The barge B. A. Beckley, loaded with 1817 carboys of acid, from Philadelphia for Baltimore, came in collision with a steam-tug yesterday afternoon, off the Navy Yard, and was badly damaged. She was towed to South street, and there sunk at the wharf.

—The will of the late George W. Ford was admitted to probate yesterday. It provides that $200 shall be paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Experiment Council, No. 1, O. U. A. M., and $200 to the Home for Little Wanderers.

—James Harkins, 47 years old, residing at White Hall, was severely injured by a fall, while jumping from a train of cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Both the sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Lyle Monument Association held a meeting last evening, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, when it was determined to make greater efforts to increase the fund for the monument.

—John Givins, 28 years old, residing at No. 947 Carpenter street, had a leg fractured accidentally yesterday, at Massey, Huston & Co.'s brewery.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅛.

—General Grant's majority in South Carolina is 17 679.

—The Women's Rights Convention assembled in Boston yesterday.

—Her Majesty Queen Victoria thanks Lord Monck for his administration of Canadian affairs.

—The jury in the Cole-Hiscock case has at last been completed, and the trial will now proceed.

—Two ruffians cut the throat of Thomas Cahill, in New York, on Tuesday afternoon, and robbed him of his valuables.

—In Bethlehem, the Moravian Synod met yesterday, and Rev. Dr. David Bigler, of Lancaster, was chosen President.

—Miss Esther Kendall's body was found at Sterling, Mass., on Tuesday, where it had evidently lain for four or five days. Her death is mysterious.

—At Cincinnati yesterday, Collector Neff seized $40,000 worth of English publications, presumed to have come from England through Canada.

—Captain T. N. Cooksey, of the Star of the Union, was not in command of the ill-fated ship at the time of her loss near Bahia Honda, being confined at his home in Baltimore by sickness.

—The Western Associated Press held its meeting yesterday at Cleveland, Ohio. H. N. Walker was elected President; N. R. Holloway, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, and a number of other gentlemen, were chosen directors for the ensuing year.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Morning Herald* of to-day says:—"Whatever sentence the Ministry may meet hereafter, the verdict was not against them yesterday. On the contrary, the party now in power has been able to command the Government for two years, though in a minority, and it is now less in a minority than before." The Conservative gains more than counterbalance the losses.

London city, which is entitled to four members of Parliament, has so far elected three out of four Liberal candidates. Richard Bagallary (Conservative) is defeated in Hereford. Later returns show that Edmund Beales (Liberal candidate for Tower Hamlets) is defeated.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—W. H. Russell, D. D., "Bull Run Russell," Liberal, is defeated in Chelsea. T. M. Gibson, Liberal, is defeated in Ashton-under Lyne. Lord Stanley is elected from Lynn Regis. Chelsea returns two Liberals, Sir H. Hoare and H. Dilke. Southampton returns two Conservatives, Russell Guernsey and P. M. Hoare. Dublin University returns two Conservatives.

Liverpool elected Mr. Graves and Lord Sandon, both Conservatives, and one Liberal candidate, Ed. Pleidell Bouverie, Liberal, is elected from Kilmarnock. It is understood that if Mr. Gladstone is elected from Southwest Lancashire the Liberals will run John S. Mill in Greenwich, where he will be elected.

LONDON, Nov. 18—Midnight.—Returns received up to this hour show that the Liberals have elected 238 members, gaining 60 seats, and the Conservatives have elected 125, with a gain of 30. Sir Daniel Gooch, Conservative is returned from Cricklade. Dublin re-elects the members of the last House.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Times* of this morning, in a long editorial article on the elections, claims that the Liberal majority thus far is 120. The new voters adhere to the teachings of the Constitution, but not as read by Disraeli. They have agreed to redress all wrongs, and to reject change for the simple sake of change. The result of the elections thus far justify the reform act, as an improvement in legislative machinery, and discredit the prediction that it would enthrone the mob, and encourage the dreams of the wild democracy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The river Nevas is frozen over, and many vessels are detained.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Despatches from Bombay state that the war in Northern India has ended.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Letters from Madrid report that great agitation prevails throughout Spain.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The *Moniteur* says that despatches received from all parts of Spain announce entire tranquillity.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, who has been on leave of absence for three months, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary, and it has been accepted.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment, of which Senator Edmunds is Chairman, has resumed its sittings here, and will at once commence an investigation of the affairs of Clark's Bureau, which, it is said, are not in the best condition. While Mr. Clark remained at the head of the Bureau the committee refused to investigate, because they could not do so without his interference. This had, no doubt, something to do with his resignation. Some rich developments are expected through the labors of the committee.

Another Ocean Calamity.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The steamer Providence from New York for Bristol, last night collided with a schooner, and had her port rail, fore and aft, and wheel badly stove. The steamer put about in an unsuccessful search for the schooner, which, it is feared, sunk with all on board.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—We have 150 pounds of President elect.

—Women voted in Leavenworth, Kansas.

—It is proposed to make Havana a free port.

—The ex-Queen of Naples wants a divorce.

—Dumas' best year produced him 125,000 francs.

—Knoxville, Tenn., is to have a city directory.

—The Marquis of Bute is not a Catholic, as reported.

—George Wilkes wants to make naturalization easier.

—The mother of Alexandre Dumas, Jr., was a seamstress.

—John B. Gough will celebrate his silver wedding on the 24th.

—The English don't believe Artemus Ward's will a joke.

—M. Levidi, the oldest journalist of Athens, Greece, has just died.

—Literary papers in Germany have cut into the book trade fearfully.

—Gottschalk has played himself out of Buenos Ayres into Brazil.

—Andriantsitahaina and Rafaralahibemalo signed the Madagascar treaty.

—The "Girl of the Period" articles were written by an English clergyman.

—George Peabody has given away $6,135,000—an example we should all follow.

—Napoleon is a good horseman, but a poor marksman, and a worse swordsman.

—A wealthy citizen of Geneva has offered to pay for the education of Tad. Lincoln.

—Anna Dickinson and John B. Gough took tea together temperately in New Haven.

—Miss Bateman is crowding the London Haymarket Theatre as in Macready's day.

—The Duke of Nassau recently invested one million dollars in United States bonds.

—John S. C. Abbott has just lectured Hamilton College on "France and her Emperor."

—The richest Chinese library in the world is now in St. Petersburg. It consists of 11,607 volumes.

—At the cheap booksellers' shops, in London as in America, there is a large steady sale for Byron.

—Theodore Tilton opens the Williamstown course to-morrow with "The Art of Using the Mind."

—The New England Association of Base Ball Players has just had its annual meeting in Boston.

—James Brooks represented the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* as Washington correspondent thirty years ago.

—The successor of Mr. Douglas Cooke as editor of the London *Saturday Review* is Mr. Philip Harwood.

—An Enlish Christmas annual, the "Drawing Room Almanac," contains lists of all the presentations to the Queen.

—Sir Percey Shelley, son of the poet, is one of the best yachtsmen in England. His other specialty is private theatricals.

—The Temperance Associations of the District of Columbia will urge Congress to enact a prohibitory law in December.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES............6 51 | MOON SETS........9 28
SUN SETS.............4 39 | HIGH WATER........5 10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	Oct.	31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	3
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	4
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Nov.	4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov.	6
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Nov.	6
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	7
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	7

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Weser	New York	Bremen	Nov.	19
Bermania	New York	Hamburg	Nov.	21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	21
Europe	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov.	28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov.	28
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov.	19
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov.	20
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov.	21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov.	23
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Dec.	2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Schr M. E. Graham, Fountain, Boston, J. Rommel Jr
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Fall River, do.
Schr Ald, Smith, Providence, do.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Fall River, do.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, Boston, do.
Schr J. Ney, Willey, Hingham, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr C. Young, Young, Boston, Captain.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Br. barque Celia, Dolby, 25 days from Old Harbor, Ja., with logwood to Henry L. Gill.
Br. schr Serene, Entremont, 16 days from Prince Edward's Island, with oats to D. Landreth & Sons.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, from New Bedford, with oil to Sheber & Co.
Schr Abby Pitman, Lambert, 4 days from Marblehead, with mdse to Knight & Sons.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr James Martin, Fuller, 8 days from Boston, with mdse to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, 4 days from Pungo river, N.C., with lumber to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr C. Young, Young, from Boston.
Schr J. Ney, Willey, from Boston.
Steamer Mayflower, Fults, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Eleanor, Williams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 5th inst.
Ship Alaska, Small, was up at New Orleans 14th inst., for Havre.
Ship John Harvey, Lovell, from New Orleans for Havre, sailed from Southwest Pass 13th inst.
Barque Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, for New York put back to Penarth Dock 5th inst., with jibboom carried away, cutwater started, and side damaged, having been run into on the 2d inst., while at anchor in Penarth Roads, by the barque Beautiful Star.
Barque Alena, Kruger, for Philadelphia 13th inst., at Leghorn 30th ult.
Barque Sarah A. Staples, Staples, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 5th inst.
Barque Pantser, Torgersen, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 5th inst.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, hence, at Marseilles 4th inst.
Barque Cardenas, Payne, hence, at Naples 26th ult.
Barque Triumph, McFarland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.
Brig Caprice, Parsons, hence for Boston, returned to Holmes' Hole 15th inst.
Brig William Creevy, Haley, at Teneriffe 18th ult., from New York and remained 22d.
Brig Matilda, Dix, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Brig H. C. Brooks Davis, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 15th inst.
Brig Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield, hence, at Portsmouth 16th inst.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Shepard, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Schrs R. H. Shannon, Dilks, and Adolph Hugel, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 16th inst.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Boston 16th instant.
Schr L. A. Webb, Webb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 14th inst.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, hence, at Fall River 16th inst.
Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.
Schr Wm. S. Doughten, Tatem, hence, at Norwich 14th instant.
Schrs Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River; R. H. Wilson, Harris, from do; and A. Mason, Grace, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 16th inst.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.
Schr Wm. John, Street, cleared at Baltimore 17th inst. for Wilmington, Del.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, hence, at Wilmington, N. C. 15th inst.
Schrs J. D. Ford, and Whitmore, hence, at Washington, D. C. 17th inst.
Schr Anna Safford, hence, at New London 17th inst.
Schr Lilly Francis, hence, at Savannah 15th inst.
Steamer Chas. Chamberlain, Bird, hence, at Salem 16th inst. for Beverly.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 15 fathoms NE. ½ N. of the barge Enterprise, sunk near the Calshot Lightvessel.
The buoy lies in 4 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—
Calshot Lightvessel, SE. ¾ E., distant 2¼ cables.
Calshot Spit Buoy, SW. ½ W.
Calshot Castle, NW. ¾ N.
The masthead of the barge shows above high water.
By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Oct. 29, 1868.

The lighthouse on Point Itacolomi, entrance of St. Marco's Bay, Maranham, Brazil, was partially destroyed by fire on the 30th of September. The light would be discontinued for an uncertain period.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH CURTAIN FABRICS

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC

ALSO,

Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains

NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

12 28 thstu6mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

Special Demonstration This Day,

WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS
CLOAKINGS CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS
Etc. Etc.,

At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!

We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF. Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

(Established in 1853.)

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!

Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,

The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.

A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent. On the previous great reduction of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST.

Fifteen Cents Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, Etc, we are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.

SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR THREE WEEKS.

WARBURTON,

11 16 tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

OF

WINTER DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,

AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE

AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

524 PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES

As much, and perhaps more, than others, for the same Class of Goods.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
SHAWLS OF FINE GRADE.
LYONS COAT VELVETS.
LYONS PURE SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SERGES.
GOLD MIXED REPELLANTS.
BEST BLACK VELVETEENS. [10 13 tuths3m
BLUES, BROWNS, PURPLES, ETC.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·40.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 9 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Rich Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases, Parian Busts and Statuettes Gilt-mounted Card Receivers and Flower-holders Bronzes, Gilt, Lava, China, Parian Marble, and Bohemian Glass Ornaments; rich Fans and Vienna Fans; fine French Vulcanite and Jet Jewelry; Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Holders; Writing Desks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Work Boxes; Dressing Cases, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Portfolios, Card and Cigar Cases, Tablets, Paper-cutters, Brushes, Combs, and Perfumery.

SILK, GINGHAM, AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS OF EVERY KIND,

with a thousand other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for Bridal, Birthday, or Holiday Presents, superior in quality and moderate in price.

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
11 14 stuth8t Between Market and Chesnut.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

SOLID SILVER.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts,

ARE THE

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

IN THIS CITY FOR THE

STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE

OF [tuths]

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

FRENCH

MANTEL CLOCKS,

NOW OPENING.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

GORHAM

SOLID SILVER,

AND

GORHAM PLATE.

A Very Large Stock at Manufacturers' List Prices.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,

Diamonds,

11 [4p] Jewelry,

Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,

MAKERS,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of 15 29§

FRENCH CLOCKS

In Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 6§rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,

No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,

MRS. PROCTOR

HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ROOMS

To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,

Where she will be happy to see her friends.

The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.

11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 158 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1006 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 138 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 11 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 927

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

11§ PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
H. L. BATEMAN........Lessee and Director

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
LA BELLE HELENE
Opera Bouffe in 3 acts, by J. Offenbach.
MAD'LLE LUCILLE TOSTEE in her great role of HELENE
MONS. J. DECRE as........Paris
MONS. LEDUC as........King Menelaus
MONS. LAGRIFFOUL as........Calchas
MONS. DUCHESNE as........Agamemnon
All the favorite artists in the cast
Musical Director........M. ADOLPH BIRGFELD

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
LA BELLE HELENE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
Reserved seats for the Matinee........ONE DOLLAR
Admission........ONE DOLLAR
(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents Extra.)
Family Circle........75 cents
Amphitheatre........30 cents
Seats may be reserved for any night, at the Academy of Music, and at Boner's Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MAX MARETZEK
GRAND COMBINATION COMPANY,
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT—MONDAY, November 26, 1868.
Full particulars in Saturday's papers. 11 18 3t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
The management take great pleasure in announcing an engagement, positively limited to
TEN NIGHTS,
WITH
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
who will make his fourth appearance
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 19.
Shakespeare's tragedy, in five acts, of
OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
Othello........Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Iago........Mr. George N. Clarke
Friday—RICHARD III. Monday—KING LEAR.
Tuesday—GLADIATOR. Wednesday—JACK CADE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
SECOND WEEK. CROWDED HOUSES.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
H. J. Byron's great Play, entitled
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
with every Scene New,
and Startling Mechanical Effects,
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
SUCCESS. SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED.
THE NEW COMPANY PRONOUNCED THE STRONGEST IN PHILADELPHIA.
THIS EVENING.
BYRON'S NEW DRAMA,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
LANCASHIRE LASS.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MONDAY,
BLOW FOR BLOW.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Begins at 7·30.
Lessee and Manager........J. C. GREGORY
GENUINE SUCCESS. GENUINE SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS,
100 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
MAD'LLE GERTRUDE'S
Elfin Troupe of Educated Animals.
THE GREGORYS.
MAD'LLE AUGUSTA,
And Thirty Ladies of the Corps de Ballet. 11 16 6t

CONCERT HALL—MISS KELLOGG.
Mr. Max Strakosch with pleasure announces the first appearance in Philadelphia, since her return from Europe, of the renowned American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
IN THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 25 and 27,
at 8 P. M.,
AND IN ONE KELLOGG MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M.
In order to make these entertainments the most brilliant and varied ever given in this city, the Manager has engaged the eminent Piano Virtuosa, M'LLE ALIDA TOPP, who, in conjunction with SIGNOR LOTTI, Primo Tenore; SIGNOR PETRILLI, Primo Baritone, and HERR KOPTA, Solo Violinist, will assist Miss Kellogg at these Concerts.
Musical Director........HERR WM. GROSSCURTH
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Seats may be secured for either performance, commencing Saturday, November 21, at 9 A. M., at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8 P. M.
Matinee to commence at 2 P. M. 11 16 tf

MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY.
CONCERT
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
At 8 o'clock.
The following talent will assist:—
Madame HENRIETTE BEHRENS,
Miss HELEN McCAFFREY,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, of New York,
Mr. WILLIAM G. DIETRICH.
Tickets One Dollar. May be had at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street; and Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 11 14wthf4

BLIND TOM CONCERTS,
AT CONCERT HALL,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
Nov. 19, 20 and 21,
LAST NIGHTS BUT TWO OF
BLIND TOM,
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST.
LAST GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Nov. 23 and 24,
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS.
N. B.—Seats may be secured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 11 13 6t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. 162

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS N. E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS.
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
5 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA.
The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 16th of November, 1868.
10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier. and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

The Republican Party and Southern Progress.

The declaration in General Butler's recent letter that he would do anything that he "could be convinced would tend to the prosperity, quiet, and regeneration of the South," only gives expression to the general sentiment of the Republican party and of all patriotic men. "The South" is an important portion of our country, and every step which promotes her real welfare redounds directly or indirectly to the benefit of every American citizen. The Rebel journals and the Democracy have so pertinaciously represented Rebel and slaveholding interests as synonymous with the South that some minds have hastily accepted their absurd theory. Nothing could have inflicted greater injuries upon that section than the destructive influences and the devastating system by which its past destiny has been controlled. The Republican party has warred only against the injustice and crimes which have retarded Southern growth and prosperity. We regret that many evidences have been given in the South of a continued hatred of Northern men, Northern progress, and of the North. This feeling, with its accompanying outbursts of violence, and the distrust and fears it awakens in the minds of those who have the ability and the disposition to develop dormant Southern resources, is doing that region infinitely more harm than any other single cause, and it is the principal impediment to Southern recuperation. In thousands of cases Northern emigrants in the South have been persecuted, robbed, or murdered, because they were born in the North or cherished Union sentiments, and in innumerable instances Northern capitalists, whose co-operation in Southern enterprises was solicited, have declined to render material aid solely on account of the constantly recurring evidences of Rebel hostility. It is alike the interest and the desire of all intelligent Northern men to see the wounds of the war healed as speedily and effectually as possible. The only difference between parties arises from the Democratic advocacy of a mode of adjustment which would restore political power to the hands which have used it so traitorously, wickedly, and unwisely, and the Republican preference for a system which would disseminate the liberal principles, the recognition of the dignity of labor, and the blessings of universal education which are the foundations of the power and prosperity of the Northern States. While the Republican party has sought to protect the nation from the dangers of a new rebellion, and while it has erased from the national escutcheon the stain of slavery, it has cleared away the old impediments to Southern progress, and rendered the citizens of the South a service which will eventually be cordially recognized in that section. Even now, hundreds of thousands of men who eight years ago considered abolition an unpardonable sin, and who willingly risked their lives to defend slavery, fully realize the folly of their old views; and it is doubtful whether a majority of the white citizens of any Southern State would at this moment consent to the re-establishment of slavery on any terms. In some shape or other, nearly every thinking man in the country has been forced to acknowledge that the leading measures of the Republican party have proved prudent and beneficial as well as patriotic; and when the griefs, passions, and mortified pride generated by the war have fully subsided, we do not doubt that freedom, liberty, and justice will receive a hearty Southern endorsement. If General Grant can achieve his present purpose of establishing a *bond fide* peace, and of preventing future persecutions for political sentiments in all portions of the country, he will do the South infinitely better service than General Lee could have rendered if he had conquered the Union armies. The Confederacy would have been at best but a barbarous barracoon; the reconstructed South may become the most populous, productive, free, and progressive portion of the Great Republic.

Railway Crossings.

One of the most marked differences in the construction and management of European and American railways consists in the superior care manifested by the former to ensure safety and to avoid fatal accidents. Abroad, railways are rarely or never permitted to cross important public thoroughfares at a common grade. The ordinary road or street must be higher or lower than the railway track. Although the convenience of travellers and the interests of merchants and the public are promoted by depots in the very heart of great emporiums, they are only reached after the railway trains traverse immense tunnels or tracks built above the street level. In Philadelphia the preliminary steps towards the introduction of a similar system are being slowly taken, by the gradual removal or improvement of a few of the most dangerous crossings. A plan has been devised by the City Surveyor and sanctioned by Councils for the construction of a new bridge over the Schuylkill on or near the site of the present Wire bridge, which will have such approaches on the southern side as will ensure the avoidance of the perils that now environ those who cross at a dead level the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its endless succession of trains. A plan has also been devised for the construction of a bridge over the Reading Railway crossing of Broad street. While the completion of these proposed structures will secure safety at two very important points, relief is needed at many other places, and sooner or later comprehensive systems must be adopted to combine central railway depots with the safety of street travel.

The Righting of Woman's Wrongs.

A convention is now being held at the Hub, for the purpose of discussing the woman question in all its bearings, with special reference, however, to the ballot. Out of this convention an "association for the wise, systematic, and efficient advocacy of woman suffrage and its kindred civil and political rights" is expected to spring, and doubtless the millennium will be brought a couple of thousands of years nearer the nineteenth century than it is at this writing. Among the old women who are participating in the entertainment are James Freeman Clarke, Rev. J. M. Manning, Colonel T. W. Higginson, Judge Henry Chapin, Samuel E. Sewell, and others, who are offset by such young women as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Miss Louisa Alcott, and Mrs. Horace Mann. It must be confessed that this array of the women-righters is the most formidable that has as yet been grouped together, and if anything can be said or done in behalf of the cause of female suffrage it will be said and done, and that in the ablest and most forcible manner. We notice with regret, however, that the name of Miss Anna E. Dickinson is not included in the list. In omitting Miss Anna, the women righters have excluded a tower of strength, a forcible and elegant speaker, whose whole soul is bound up in the cause of her sex.

This grand gathering of the women-righters is extremely opportune, for their cause has sustained several marked defeats of late. There were Mrs. Lucy Stone and her worthy mother-in-law, who went to the polls at Newark on election day and claimed the privilege, under the Constitution of New Jersey, of voting for Grant and Colfax, but only to be informed by the election officers that they regarded the proposed innovation as a little irregular, to say the least, and unwarranted by the Constitution of New Jersey as read through their leathern spectacles. On the other side of the ocean, likewise, a similar check was recently sustained by a certain Miss Lydia Becker, who has been stirring up the question among our British cousins. Lydia, it appears, claimed that she was entitled to be registered as a voter for members of Parliament under the common law of England, but the stupid old gentleman who compose the Court of Common Pleas could not be made to understand the matter, and had the audacity to decide against Miss Becker by a unanimous vote. In many of the English boroughs the advocates of female suffrage have attempted to execute a flank movement, by placing the names of all women, who possess the property qualifications required of men, on the rolls in the first instance, hoping that they could maintain the footing thus obtained. But in this they were doomed to disappointment, as these rolls are subject to revision, and in many cases the revising officer assumed the responsibility of striking off every name which he suspected of being a woman's, without waiting for any one to raise a specific objection, as is required by law. In this rather summary way the flank movement of the women-righters was met, and their forces discomfited. The result of this action and of the recent decision of the Court of Common Pleas is, that the women of England who are ambitious of participating in the selection of their rulers will have to wait a little longer for the day of their deliverance from the tyranny of taxation without representation.

In this result, as well as in the unfortunate termination of Mrs. Lucy Stone's attempt upon the ballot-box at Newark, we believe that all right-thinking women in both countries will cheerfully acquiesce. As we have stated heretofore, in discussing this question, that class of American women who are best qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise by education and instinct are content to let the matter rest as it is. They do not aspire to a position in the political world, no more than any true man aspires to kitchen-work and baby-tending. The two sexes are as widely separated as day and night, neither essentially above the other, but both moving in congenial and co-operating spheres of life. The domestic duties of women are as honorable as the business pursuits of men, and, as the world is constituted at present, the one are not more necessary than the other. Moreover, the sphere of woman is no longer restricted to the kitchen and the nursery. Into almost every walk of life in which she can compete with man she finds a ready and unimpeded entrance. If she can paint like Rosa Bonheur her pictures will be eagerly sought after. If she can sing like Patti, the multitude will crowd about her and the kings of the earth will court her favor. If she can talk like Anna Dickinson, she can get two hundred dollars per night throughout the lecture season. If she can write like Harriet Beecher Stowe, she can command her price with the leading publishers of Europe and America. If she can do anything except make shirts in a garret, and keep soul and body together with a diet of faith, hope, and patience, she can make her way in the world and get along as comfortably as the majority of men contrive to do.

But as few women who are unable to enter into the married state, or, from an innate horror of the lords of creation, decline to do so when offered the opportunity, can do anything but wield the needle, the whole difficulty is resolved into a nutshell. It is woman's wages, and not woman suffrage, that should claim the particular attention of the women righters who are now congregated at Boston. That the vast majority of the women who are dependent upon their needles for support are underpaid, is a fact so patent that no benighted heathen of the masculine gender will venture to dispute it. How to remedy this crying evil is the great question which commends itself to the attention of all true women who would better the condition and lighten the burdens of their sex, and to all true men who would lend a hand in the laudable undertaking. Let the people at the Hub act accordingly.

The Future of Spain.

It has been commented upon as a singular fact, that the idea of a republican government for Spain has received far less encouragement from the American press than from the English and continental journals. The reason of this it is not difficult to understand, for we have at our very doors, in Mexico, an example of the failure of republican institutions to secure the happiness and welfare of a people who are unprepared by education for the exercise of all the responsibilities which devolve upon citizens. We doubt whether the Spaniards are much better prepared for such a radical change than were the Mexicans when they overthrew imperialism, and we dread to have republican institutions brought into discredit and the name of a republic disgraced by a relapse into despotism or anarchy. When the slaveholders of the Southern States were in rebellion against the Union, the monarchists and imperialists of Europe exulted, and eagerly declared that republicanism was a failure on the Western Continent. The friends of liberty almost lost hope, and the toiling millions of Europe watched with breathless interest the result of the gigantic contest which was being waged between the forces of liberty and despotism in the New World. When Sherman reached the sea after his grand march through Georgia which cut the Confederacy in twain, and inspired the people of Europe with hope, and when Lee surrendered at Appomatox Court-House, the expressions of joy on the other side of the Atlantic were scarcely less emphatic than were those which came from the men who had fought the good fight and won the victory for liberty, equality, and the heaven-bestowed rights of humanity. Grant's parole of the entire Rebel army on that April day was a declaration of the success of republican principles, and their sufficiency for the purposes of a strong and stable government. The enemies of freedom were silenced, and those who believed that the rights of mankind are superior to the rights of kings took heart and hoped for better days, which, though long in coming, seemed now to be near at hand.

It is but natural that there should be a strong party in favor of the Spaniards completing and confirming their really glorious revolution by burying out of sight the painful and degrading past, and making one huge stride towards the largest liberty. Will such an experiment be a success? This is the question that commends itself to all thoughtful men; and it is not to be wondered at that the most ardent advocates of republicanism in the United States should dread to have the system brought into discredit, and the tyrants of the world afforded a fresh opportunity for exultation by the Mexicanization of Spain. If there is a great and increasing disposition on the part of the Spaniards to establish a republic, let the American people aid them by their countenance and encouragement; and if the experiment should be fully inaugurated, even if not under what we consider the most favorable auspices, we owe it to ourselves and to the cause of liberty not to allow our fears to overcome our hopes, but to do what we can to make the Spanish republic a complete and decided success by extending to it our heartiest well wishes. And this we think will be the course of the American people and the American press, for if any have hesitated as to the expediency of a republican government in Spain at the present time, it has been because they felt that the cause of freedom ought not to be endangered at this important crisis, and not because they entertained doubts of the stability of republican institutions, or that under them the safety, honor, and welfare of the people of any nation could best be maintained if they could only understand and appreciate what republicanism really is.

Art Sale—A valuable private collection of pictures, French bronzes, clocks, rare photographs, and engravings, belonging to John Gregg, Esq., who is about to visit Europe, were sold last evening by M. Thomas & Sons. The following were some of the prices realized:—Mantel clock, with bronze bas reliefs and surmounted by a figure of Drama, $155; "Phryne" by Pradier, with black walnut carved pedestal, $120; "Linda di Chamounix" by Rossi, $55; "Madonna" by Lassoferrato, $62; "The Forge" by Jacomin of Paris, $72 50; "Lake of Como" by Cooper, $85; "The Father in Germany receiving the letter of his son in America" by Ch. Lorek of Dusseldorf, $100; "In the Study" by C. M. Webb, Dusseldorf, $220; "Art and Nature" by E. C. Barnes of London, $375; "The Advance Guard" by Christian Sell of Dusseldorf, $140; "Street Scene in Brussels" by A. Caravain of Brussels, $340; "View of Loch Lomond" by Paul Weber, $230; "The Picture Gallery" by Ladislas Bakolowicz of Cracow, Russia, $360; "Land's End," Cornwall;" R. E. Hayes, $310; "Landscape in the Bavarian Tyrol," by C. Millner of Munich, $850; "The Love Letter," by Carl Hubner, $550; "Scene on the French Coast" by William Meyer of Dusseldorf, $245; "Ruins at the Bay of Naples," by Albert Fiamm of Dusseldorf, $255; "Grandpa Asleep" by Litschauer of Dusseldorf, $380; "The Poachers" by Litschauer of Dusseldorf, $185.

—Frederick William Dickens, last surviving brother of Charles Dickens, died a few weeks ago, at Darlington, England.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office N. E. corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.

The Directors of this Company declared a dividend on the 9th inst. of FIVE DOLLARS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, and ordered it paid to the stockholders, without deduction for taxes, on and after this date. ALFRED S. GILLETT, Treasurer.

11 10 tuths6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superior as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. A. G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 7 4

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Our new and beautiful Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, are constantly supplied from our extensive factory with a full assortment of superior Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Call and examine them and you will admit that we are able to prove all that we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer these same liberal inducements.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from N. v. 23 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

11 3 30t

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Dyspepsia is becoming the most common and dangerous disease of this country. It not only so weakens all the organs of digestion as to prevent their healthy action in the digestive process, but, if not radically cured, leads to other more serious complaints. *Marshall's Elixir* removes biliousness, and so allows the stomach to digest the food without pain or unpleasant feeling after eating. Dyspepsia cannot be cured by pills, as they only temporarily relieve, leaving the stomach in a worse condition after their action than before. *Marshall's Elixir*, by gradually giving strength and removing all causes of unhealthy action in the stomach, permanently cures the most confirmed cases of this disease.

Headache sours the disposition, destroys the appetite, and, if not relieved before it becomes a habit of the system, will ultimately end in the most serious forms of nervous complaints. Headache admonishes us that a more alarming disorder is threatening the system. *Marshall's Elixir* rarely fails to relieve all forms of Headache; its curative powers are not, like most remedies, of short duration, but are permanent and lasting.

Costiveness, if neglected too long, results in inflammation of the bowels, piles, diseases of the bladder, and affects all the surrounding organs. This remedy will certainly permanently relieve all such as are so afflicted, whether their occupation is sedentary or more active. Read the following certificates:—

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1867.

Dear Sirs:—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for several years, at times attended with severe headache, and at others my bowels were costive. I have tried many remedies with but little benefit, until persuaded by friends to try a bottle of your Elixir. I thought it relieved me a little at first, and now, after using it a few weeks, find myself entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend your Elixir to any similarly afflicted. J. P. BUTLER.

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He had studied practical anatomy to some purpose.

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All he wore in Indian Summer was his necklace, which was made out of forty scalps. Some of the scalps were from grey-headed Indian gentlemen and some were from little Indian boys.

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Lo! the poor Indian! It was a poor way he had of fixing himself up.

Now that the Indian Summer of our discontent has given way to the frosty frigidity of November, let all of us who live within the bounds of civilization improve the gorgeous opportunities afforded to us, not only to keep on our heads the scalps which nature has deposited there, but to supplement nature's provisions by full suits of the elegant costumes which ROCKHILL & WILSON so liberally provide alike for ripe old age and jolly juvenility.

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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1868.

THE DINNER TO WILLIAM M. EVARTS

was a substantial and plain affair. It had a legal solidity to it, and the confectionery abounded with none of those intellectual and fanciful devices which raise the profession of the pastry-cook into one of the fine arts.

General Grant made a short speech, in which he said that he should be no gladder to be welcomed anywhere else than he was there.

Mr. O'Conor, who presided, made a classical and retrospective speech, in which he alluded to those who were not lost but gone before, and brought in a number of pretty piquant post-prandialisms about shrines and acolytes.

The guest of the evening made a moderate speech, in which a little romance, a little jocularity, a good deal of self-abnegation, and a profusion of perorative sentence were judiciously mixed together.

Several nobodies made the longest speeches of the evening, and the accustomed number of regrets from distinguished men were received.

THE LECTURERS

are coming upon us as thick and remorseless as an Egyptian plague.

All the existing ologies are promised for the winter, and Lemercier and Du Chaillu send us home nightly weeping to our beds, there to dream about the gorilla till daylight does appear.

The gorilla of the lecture room was infinitely more imposing, though, perhaps, not near so much of an imposition, as the gorilla of Barnum This gigantic humbug, whose monogram figures conspicuously on the door-plates of his Fifth avenue brown-stone, has lately gone back to lecturing on "Temperance" and "Money making."

GENERAL GRANT

is taking violent measures to preserve peace. Every morning he has breakfast with his family in his private parlor at the Metropolitan, and precedes that meal with a grace which consists of five words—"Let us have peace. Amen."

The family then dive in and have a piece of tenderloin, or a piece of lamb chop, or a piece of scrambled eggs, as the case may be.

At 10 o'clock he watches his opportunity, and dashes through the lobbies of Niblo's Theatre whence he makes his exit by the side door on Spring street, where the proprietor of the New York *Ledger* awaits his arrival with a horse and team.

MAYOR HOFFMAN,

having nothing better to do, has resigned, and Alderman Coman has succeeded in getting passed a pious resolution to the effect that his election as Governor is only preliminary to his election as President, which is rather a modest way of putting it.

The first anniversary of

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,

which is for the treatment of all diseases to which women are peculiarly subject, took place on Tuesday night. During the year 212 patients had been admitted and 166 discharged.

You will have perhaps observed that in this State

GRANT HAS GAINED MORE

on Lincoln's vote in a majority of the counties than Seymour has gained on McClellan's vote. The vote of this city, however, and of its suburbs, has been swollen out of all proportion to the increase in their population, the same men voting over and over again, manufacturing illegal voters by means of fraudulent naturalization certificates. It is only by this means that this State has been made to represent a vote which it never really gave.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES

keep pace one with another in New York. Last week there were 242 births, and 504 people made into 252, leaving a difference of only ten between the born and the wedded.

At 10 o'clock this morning, a large party of ministers from the various cities of the Union and styling themselves the

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION,

met in the Reformed Protestant Church, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. The topics arranged for discussion are almost twenty in number, and include all that are calculated to advance the work of social religion. The new fashion of publishing religious appeals among secular advertisements is not among them.

On Tuesday night, the

RADICAL REPUBLICANS AND THE DEMOCRATIC UNIONISTS

held their primary meetings all over the city The conservative Republicans held off.

The Democratic Union party elected delegates to conventions to nominate aldermen in the odd districts, notwithstanding the act of the last Legislature, extending to another year the terms of the present incumbents.

At the

CASTLE GARDEN LABOR EXCHANGE

more than thirteen hundred applications for labor have been made within twelve days.

The average rate of monthly wages paid to males was $12; to females, $9·50.

The fashion of publishing the names of

"DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS"

at the hotels is getting to be a bore. The hotel-reporters occasionally find friends among the list, and heap upon them the equivocal compliment of publishing their names in a list in which nine-tenths are small celebrities.

"AFTER DARK" VS. "AFTER DARK."

Niblo's against the Bowery is now the cry in regard to the last effervescence of the Boucicaultian brain.

The injunction that was laid upon the high-minded Bowery paragons has been again removed.

THE EARTHQUAKES

are slowly travelling this way.

They have reached New Jersey and Staten Island, and goodness knows how soon Central Park and the Battery will be smashed together.

Then the police force will have a splendid time, and every respectable citizen will be arrested as drunk and disorderly.

ALI BABA.

—Waves at sea sometimes make nine hundred miles an hour.

—A beautiful mirage was observed on Cayuga Lake last week.

—Mr. Chimmilalee Mahary, a Bombay potentate, has just paid $10,000 for his future bride, a girl of twelve.

—Dr. Minge, a Virginian, just dead, had not shaved since Henry Clay's defeat in 1844, according to a vow.

—The Duke of Portland is in his sixty-ninth year, and has always planted oaks whenever he could find a chance.

—The Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C., was introduced at a Maine meeting as the next "Speaker of the House."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The New Organ at the Cathedral.

The new and splendid organ built for the Cathedral, by Messrs. J. C. D. Stanbridge & Sons, was opened last night, in the presence of a fashionable and critical assemblage, and the exhibition of its merits afforded much pleasure and satisfaction.

The construction of the instrument is neat and becoming in design, and accords well with the architectural beauty of the noble building in which it is placed. The case is some 31 feet wide, 16 deep, and 41 feet high from the floor of the organ gallery to the top of the cross, which rests on a caryatic figure. The front of the case is supported by four magnificent pilasters and two fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, whilst the ornamental gilt pipes are handsomely arranged in their construction, the centre ones being semi-cylindrical, and neat as to both workmanship and location. The color of the case is white, whilst its general appearance is of an imposing and demonstrative character.

The builders of this organ already have an exalted and deserved reputation for the excellence of their instruments, those of St. Clement's Episcopal and St. Patrick's Catholic churches having contributed thereto not a little; but in the construction of the present organ they have bestowed an unusual amount of attention and care, which has resulted in the production of an instrument reflecting on them the highest credit, and which promises to give great satisfaction.

The organ has four manuals, each from CC to A, 58 keys and pedals, CCC to E, 29 keys. In the whole organ there are at present 3155 speaking pipes, with room for 58 additional ones in the solo organ, and 59 sounding stops, of which thirty-nine are of metal and eleven of wood. There is also one tremulant. The stops and number of pipes possessed by each may by analytically sub-divided amongst the several organs as follows:—

Great Organ.—Double open diapason, 16 feet, all metal, 58 pipes; open diapason, violin (conical, with bells), dulcissima (ditto), and trumpet, each 8 feet, of metal, and having 58 pipes. Principal octave violin, twelith and fifteenth, each of metal, and 58 pipes. Sesquialtera, four ranks (fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, and twenty-second), metal, making in the aggregate 232 pipes for this stop, with 178 in the mixture, 3 ranks (twenty-second, twenty-sixth, and twenty-ninth), 58 in the stopped diapason and traverse flute, both wood, and 53 in the melodeon, 8 feet, all wood, with inverted mouths to F, and playing the lowest five stopped pipes. This makes 15 stops and 1159 pipes in the great organ. Many of the stops possess peculiar and novel beauty, which, combined with proper pedal fundamental bass, produce grand effects.

The Choir Organ.—The choir organ contains an open diapason, viol d'amour, dulciana, principal chimney flute, twelfth, fifteenth, seventeenth, sesquialtera, two ranks (nineteenth and twenty-second), clarionet, and bassoon, each of metal, and possessing 58 pipes, excepting the dulciana, which has 53, the clarionet 48, and the Bassoon 10. The Dulciana is especially pleasing, and plays the lowest five viol d'amour pipes, which latter stop is conical and with bells.

The total number of pipes in the choir organ therefore, is 749, and the stops 12, of which we have omitted to mention the two of wood, bourdon, 16 feet, and stopped diapason, 8 feet, both very fine.

The Swell Organ.—In the swell organ are 812 pipes, subdivided amongst the following 13 stops, which for sweetness and beauty of tone are indeed superb, and when combined, as last night, by organists of distinction, their resplendent merits are especially shown to advantage. Open diapason kalophone (conical and bells), principal, vox humana, twelith, fifteenth, seventeenth, sesquialtera, two ranks) nineteenth and twenty-second), oboe (with bassoon bass) and trumpet. These are all of metal, and have 58 pipes each. The bourdon (16 feet tone), the stopped diapason (eight feet), and the flute, are of wood. The vox humana is the best we have ever heard, and is worthy of especial mention. The Tremulant, above referred to, is placed in the swell organ.

Solo Organ.—The solo organ is the most recent acquisition we have in modern organ construction, and a useful and brilliant adjunct it is. The present one contains a stopped diapason, 8 feet tone, with double mouths, orchestral oboe and corno di basetto, trumpet, clarionet and bassoon, and harmonic, each containing 58 pipes, and being of superior quality of tone.

Pedal Organ.—The pedal is composed as follows:—Double open diapason, 16 feet, wood, holes and slides; double dulciana, 16 feet, wood; open diapason, 8 feet, metal, and trombone, 16 feet, metal, each having 29 pipes, making in the aggregate in the pedal organ, 145, and in the entire instrument, as individually described in the foregoing, 3155.

The Coupers are as follows:—Great and swell unison; great and solo, unison; choir to great sub-octaves; swell to choir unison; pedals and great; pedals and choir. There are in addition composition pedals for great organ, convenient shifting movements, and every modern convenience. There are two bellows, with a pressure of 3¼ and 4¼ inches, the last supplying the pedal and solo organs.

It will be seen from the foregoing analysis that the organ is complete in all its details; and it was, therefore, not at all surprising to find congregated within the Cathedral last night a large audience, including musical connoisseurs, musicians, and vocalists of eminence, and others feeling an interest and anxiety to hear the tones of the fine instrument. Right Rev. Bishop Wood and his clergy entered the sacturary punctually at 8 o'clock, and the programme was then at once proceeded with.

The first selection given was the Grand March of Kreutzer, performed by M. H. Cross, organist of the Cathedral. Mr. Cross is, of course, familiarized with the instrument, but the selection did nothing more than to display its power and general tone, irrespective of its individual beauties or gems. The vocal compositions of Kreutzer are far in advance of his instrumental ones, and the selection, therefore, was one not especially well suited for the occasion.

To Mr. Henry G. Thunder, the eminent organist of St. Augustine's, was left the task of developing the specific beauties of the instrument, which he did in a truly artistic manner, by performing the Prelude and Fugue, in A minor, of Bach, the great German composer, of the severe school of Mozart, Haydn, and Gluck. As a symphonist and writer of chamber music Bach stands pre-eminent in his arrangements for the organ, and the interpretation of this difficult one, last evening, by Mr. Thunder, was such as to reflect on that gentlemen the highest credit. A stranger to the instrument, he with skilful hand portrayed its many beauties, one after the other, until, breaking forth in magnificent splendor, the strains of the great organ delighted the ear in this difficult but acceptable fugue to the musical world. Then came the tenor and variations from the oratorio of *Judas Maccabæus*, by Handel, generally known as "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." It was well performed by Mr. W. A. Newland, organist of St. Patrick's Church, and was much admired.

Mr. H. A. Clarke, the gentlemanly and accomplished organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity (Protestant Episcopal), gave the *andante* and variations, from the quintette in E flat, by Mozart, with artistic grace and eloquence, and was followed by Mr. David Wood, the blind organist of St. Stephens' (Protestant Episcopal) Church, who distinguished himself in the performance of a fugue on E minor, by Bach, of the same character as the one above referred to. The performer being blind was of course unable to see what stops to form in combination; but his splendid manipulation and free use of the pedals elicited the favorable comment and merited applause of all present.

The next piece on the programme was an overture to the "Stabat Mater" by Mercadante, by Mr. Thunder; but that gentleman gave, instead, miscellaneous selections from the work of the same name by the lamented Rossini, including the tenor solo, "Cujus Animam," the duet for soprano and contralto, "Fuis Est Homo," "Inflammatus," and other fine passages, and the change was an acceptable one. This concluded the first part; and in the second the selections were such as to display the fancy stops and peculiar contrivances and varieties of the instrument, which was done in fine style by Messrs. Cross, Wood, and Clarke. Mr Wood introduced the well-known *Salve Requiem* of Handel, with choice variations and accompaniments, and the overture to *William Tell*, in the performance of the latter of which he displayed wonderful originality, judgment, and taste. Mr. Cross concluded the entertainment with the so-called "Torchlight Dance," by Meyerbeer, which is better known as the "Fackel, or Flambeau Dance," which, however, is not a dance in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but more of a serenade or demonstrative air.

The entertainment itself was a very pleasant one, and the organ is a great success, though some fears are entertained that it will scarcely prove sufficiently powerful for the wants of the Cathedral.

"La Belle Helene."

As a burlesque we think that *La Belle Hélène* is superior to either of the other works of Offenbach that have been performed in this city, and in some respects it is superior to either as a musical composition. It is deficient, however, in really pretty single airs, and on that account it is not likely to be so permanently popular. Last evening Mad'lle Tostee, as the naughty "Helene," was as jovial as ever, and M. Leduc as "Menelaus," M. Duchesne as "Agamemnon," M. Lagriffoul as "Calchas," and M. Benedic as "Ajax II," acted and sang with the same delightful *abandon* as of old. The other favorites of last season are not likely to be superseded in the affection of the public by the substitutes which have been provided for them, and we especially miss the funny little M. Monier, who figured as "Ajax II." M. Decre makes a very capable representation of "Paris," although he lacks the delightful *naivete* of M. Guffroy. Mad'lle Rose, who assumed the *role* of "Orestes," had some of the best airs in the opera to sing, but her voice is so light that she can scarcely make herself heard, and neither as an actress or a singer is she to be compared to Mad'lle Fleury Longchamps. Mr. Bateman would do well to cast Mad'lle Lambele for this part. The opera passed off with spirit last evening, and the inevitable kick with which Tostee illustrates the air, "Un mari sage," was honored with a double *encore*, of course.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *La Belle Helene* will be performed this evening and to-morrow for the last times. On Saturday afternoon a farewell performance of *La Grande Duchesse* will be given.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Othello."

AT THE CHESNUT *The Lancashire Lass* will be withdrawn after the present week, and on Monday H. J. Byron's new play of *Blow for Blow* will be produced.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive variety entertainment this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Messrs. Butler and Allen will have a benefit to-night. There should be a crowded house.

MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFREY will give a grand vocal concert at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow evening. Miss McCaffrey will be assisted by Madame Henriette Behrens, Miss Helen McCaffrey, Mr. George Simpson, of New York, Mr. J. R. Thomas, of New York, and Mr. William G. Dietrich, pianist. The programme comprises popular selections from the works of the best composers, and as the artists who will appear are well known, a fine entertainment may be expected. Tickets may be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

MR. MAX STRAKOSCH announces that Miss Kellogg will give two concerts and a matinee on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of next week, at Concert Hall. The sale of seats will commence on Saturday at the music store of C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., Continental Hotel Building. MERCHANT TAILORS and FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS, have on hand *A Superior Assortment of* CUSTOMER MADE CLOTHING at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—

2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trousseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FURS.—Removed to No. 510–516.—Russia, Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Royal Ermine, Dark Squirrel, etc. of the best qualities, at the most reasonable prices, at our new and light store, No. 516 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth. Please give us a call. JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & Co. P. S.—No business transacted on Saturdays. Furs altered and repaired.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

FINE PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell this evening, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of Paintings by American artists, among which are specimens by Edward Moran, E. D. Lewis, G. W. Nicholson, W. Sheridan Young, Thomas Birch, and others. Sale positively without reserve.

GOOD COAL, CHEAP.—Having a stock of superior Family Coal, all being purchased before the advance, it will be sold at reasonable prices for this month at W. W. Alter's Coal Depot, Ninth street (No. 957,) below Girard avenue, and Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TO THE LADIES.—We call attention to the advertisement of H. Dixon, to be found in another column.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

CLOTHING.

MARRIED.

REA—COHILL.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. G. Washington Inman, Mr. FRANCIS M. REA to Mrs. HARRIET A. COHILL, all of this city.

TYSON—STUART.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, HERBERT B. TYSON to MARY, daughter of George H. Stuart, Esq.

DIED.

CHILD.—On the 17th inst., STEPHEN D. CHILD, aged 67 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, Fraternal Division, No. 49, S. of T., and Fraternal Male and Female T. B. Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 755 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

IRELAND.—On the morning of Wednesday, November 18, JULIA H., widow of the late William Ireland.

LEIPER.—On Tuesday, November 17, at his residence, Landies, Delaware county, Pa., Hon. GEORGE G. LEIPER, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. (New York and Baltimore papers please copy.)

MOORE.—On the 17th instant, SIDNEY, wife of William H. Moore, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3734 Market street, on Sunday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Asbury Vault.

WHITE.—This morning, of consumption, HILDA, wife of George White, in the 25th year of her age. (Richmond, Va., papers please copy.)

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Philadelphia. S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 604 MARKET Street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Large.

None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.

But One Price is Asked.

Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE No. 604 MARKET Street, Above Sixth. 11 16 tf

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch" NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER. D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR, For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 12mw

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS BY HOMER, COLLADAY & CO., 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.

Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,

Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the UNPARALLELED PRICES At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure RAPID SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS, COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868. P. A. HARDING & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS, Anxious to close out their Stock preparatory to moving into their NEW STORE, No. 806 ARCH STREET, OFFER FOR SIXTY DAYS A Large Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS at accommodating prices, and as extra inducement, they agree to give a discount of 10 per cent. on all goods purchased at THEIR CORNER STORE. Call and improve the opportunity. 11 16 6t

CLOAKING VELVETS. HAMRICK & COLE. CLOAKING VELVETS CLOAKING VELVETS CLOAKING VELVETS! The Largest Assortment in Philadelphia. WE OFFER SEVENTEEN QUALITIES REAL LYONS VELVETS, Ranging from $10·50 upwards for PURE SILK GOODS. Sole importers in America of C. Ponson's GOLDEN-EDGE VELVETS. Very Rich Solid Colored Silks, REDUCED FROM $3·50 TO $2·75. ELEGANT SATINS FOR BRIDAL AND EVENING DRESSES, AT REDUCED PRICES. HAMRICK & COLE, WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, 11 14 stuth3t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727 RICKEY, SHARP & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED 7000 YARDS OF Superb Changeable Silks, At $1·50 and $1·90 Per Yard. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street, 11 16 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND S H I P P I N G. We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants. All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE, COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET Invites attention to his stock of Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs. Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS. INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 s 5mrp

FLOUR. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR, In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, 10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC. CORNELIUS & BAKER, MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, BRONZES, LANTERNS, ETC. ETC. STORE, No. 710 CHESNUT Street. MANUFACTORY, No. 821 CHERRY Street, 11 17 1m1s1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS. J. T. DELACROIX, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CARPETINGS Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc., Wholesale and Retail. WAREHOUSE, No. 37 South SECOND St., 9 12 stuth3m8p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Beautiful Country Seat, containing fifty-one acres, situate on the river Delaware, below Beverly. There is a large, well-finished Mansion, Tenant House, and all necessary outbuildings; lawn stocked with evergreens. Also a great variety of Fruit. Price $18,000. R. J. DOBBINS, 11 17 1uths 3t* Ledger Building.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of the large building No. 421 WALNUT Street. The rooms are spacious, well lighted, with high ceilings, suitable for insurance, railroad, coal, or other companies Apply to B. W. ADAMS, No. 133 S. THIRD Street. 11 17 1uths6t*

MARKET STREET STORE TO RENT.—Store No. 1006 Market street, 22 feet front. No bonus required. Apply to JOSEPH S. SIDDALL, Conveyancer, 11 17 4t* No. 424 LIBRARY Street.

HATS AND CAPS. JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, 624 CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

FURNITURE. DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of FURNITURE at greatly reduced prices. JOHN M. GARDINER, 11 16 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box 4264. 11 13 1m

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH, LEHIGH, and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 914 WALNUT street. 7 8

RECENT SOLAR DISCOVERIES.

From the London Saturday Review.

Another stride in advance has to be recorded in Solar Physics—perhaps at this moment the most progressive department in science. Though much more detailed knowledge probably remains to be reached by prolonged observation, we may say broadly that the spectroscope has now revealed the nature of solar prominences—the red flames of the eclipse—just as two years ago the same beautiful method solved the sun-spot problem, and not long before settled the vexed question of the constitution of nebulæ. Solar science belongs essentially to our own time. The ancient faith that the great luminary was a sphere of inconceivable brightness and spotless purity was, it is true, rudely disturbed two centuries and a half ago, when Galileo and his contemporaries observed that the solar disc was subject to eruptions of dark spots long supposed to be opaque clouds or solid bodies hiding a portion of the incandescent surface. But nearly 150 years elapsed before Wilson's discovery that the spots were cavities in the photosphere (a discovery now absolutely confirmed by the modern observations of Mr. De la Rue and others), and then another century passed before it was ascertained why these cavities looked dark and what was the nature of the disturbances which produced them. This has been the work of the last few years. Two rival theories for a short time struggled for preëminence. One of these, due to M. Faye, explained the phenomenon by supposing that the mass of the sun was composed of nebulous matter too much disorganized by its excessive heat to shine with much brilliancy, while the light was due to the partial condensation of the vaporous surface into incandescent particles in the cooler atmosphere. A spot, according to this view, was produced by an up-rush of the superheated and less brilliant vapor through the photosphere. The other theory was supported by three English astronomers—Mr. De la Rue, Mr. Balfour Stewart, and Mr. Loewy—who had been making diligent solar observations at Kew. Their theory was based on the established fact, that while the bright photosphere full of incandescent particles envelops the sun, the photosphere itself is in its turn surrounded by an absorbent atmosphere; and they held that a spot was produced by a down-rush of this atmosphere into the region of the photosphere. Partly by displacing, and partly by obscuring the photosphere, the whirlwind of atmosphere, according to this view, darkens the cavity of the spot. Much evidence was accumulated in favor of the English theory, but it was not conclusively established until the year 1866, when Mr. Lockyer applied to the investigation the same method of spectrum analysis by the aid of which Mr. Huggins had a short time before ascertained the constitution of nebulæ.

As this journal is not exclusively addressed to scientific readers, we may be excused a short digression to explain the nature of this marvellous weapon of modern science. Every one who has seen a rainbow knows that a white beam of light opens out, when refracted, into a number of diverging beams of various colors, from red to violet. This spectrum, when produced by the light of any incandescent solid or liquid matter, is always continuous; that is to say, the color changes gradually from red, through yellow, green, and blue, to violet; but there are no gaps in the spectrum wholly devoid of light. If, however, an atmosphere of absorbent gases is interposed between us and the luminous body, the spectrum, when carefully observed, is found to be crossed by a number of dark lines corresponding to rays of particular refrangibility, to which, for some reason or other, this atmosphere is opaque. Every different gas stops a different kind of light, so that, by looking at the spectrum, it is possible to say, from the position of the dark lines, what the atmosphere between us and the luminous body is composed of. The spectrum from the sun is crossed by a multitude of these lines, which have already told their story as to some of the constituents—iron, hydrogen, sodium, and others—of the solar atmosphere which partially veils the splendor of the photosphere. Thus far we have recounted the results of comparatively old experiments, but a new observation of grand importance was made by Kirchhoff. He observed the spectra, not only of solid bodies, but of burning gases and vapors; and he found that in the latter case, instead of getting a continuous spectrum crossed at intervals by dark lines, he saw nothing but a system of brilliant lines across an entirely obscure background. And this was not all. It was known that the vapor of sodium had the power of obscuring a particular portion of the yellow light of the spectrum, forming, in fact, across the yellow belt, two very marked lines, which are familiar in the solar spectrum, and are known as the D lines. When sodium was set on fire, it was found that the whole spectrum of the vapor was composed of two bright yellow lines, exactly corresponding to the two dark lines produced by the same vapor when interposed as an absorbing medium. This observation was soon generalized into the recognised law that the spectrum produced by any blazing gas or vapor is never continuous, but always consists in a series of bright lines separated by obscure intervals, those lines corresponding precisely to the dark lines produced by the same gas or vapor in a non-luminous state. The instant, therefore, that a spectrum is observed, we know what the nature of the burning matter is. If the spectrum is absolutely continuous, it is simply solid or fluid matter, including, be it observed, the case of minute solid or fluid incandescent particles floating in a gaseous atmosphere, which must be, in fact, the constitution of the solar atmosphere. If this spectrum is crossed by dark lines, we further know that between it and us there is an absorbing atmosphere; and lastly, if the spectrum consists only of isolated bright lines, we are sure that we are looking at blazing gas or vapor, and in very many cases it is possible to identify the particular gas or vapor by which the lines are produced.

With these facts in his mind, the least scientific reader will easily understand the application of the method to the investigation of sun-spots. If the spot was composed of superheated gas from the body of the sun, according to M. Faye's theory, it ought to give a spectrum of bright lines only. If it consisted of an unusually thick layer of solar atmosphere, it ought to give out the common solar spectrum, only with the dark lines intensified, and possibly multiplied, by the greater thickness of absorbing matter. It was to test this that Mr. Lockyer first applied the spectroscope to the examination of sun-spots; and his observations, which were communicated to the Royal Society in the year 1866, showed unequivocally that the spectrum of the sun-spot cavity was a feeble reproduction of the common solar spectrum with the dark lines apparently broadened, and without a trace of a bright line across it. This was subsequently confirmed by the independent observations of Mr. Huggins, and seems conclusively to have disposed of M. Faye's theory, and to have proved that a sun-spot is a cavity formed by a tremendous down-rush of a portion of the solar atmosphere.

While the general character of sun-spots was thus at length established, there remained another puzzle about the sun's constitution, which had long excited the curiosity of philosophers. When the sun is observed during a total eclipse, the dark mass of the intervening moon is seen to be surrounded by a broad halo of faint light called the corona, which is generally supposed to be the sun's atmosphere, and is of course invisible at ordinary times, on account of the dazzling brightness of the sun itself. In the portion of this corona which lies nearest to the sun's surface, and close round the body of the moon, are seen at various portions of the circle jagged peaks and ridges—generally of rosy light, red flames and prominences, as they are variously called—much brighter than the dim corona and much less elevated, though some of them have been measured, and found to attain the height of 70,000 miles. Like the corona, the prominences are invisible except when the sun is darkened, and every total eclipse in recent times has been watched with the utmost keenness in the hope of finding some clue to the problem what these prominences were. They might, it was thought, be solar clouds filled with incandescent particles less hot and less brilliant than the photosphere, but still bright enough to produce the beautiful phenomena seen during an eclipse; or, on the other hand, they might be enormous masses of flaming gas driven off from the sun in the course of the violent action to which (as the sun-spots testified) the superficial portion of the sun's mass was subject. In the same paper in which Mr. Lockyer announced his solution of the sun-spot difficulty, he suggested the pertinent question whether the spectroscope might not afford us evidence of the red flames which total eclipses had revealed. The question was not a mere barren conjecture, for Mr. Lockyer employed the spectroscope, which he had mounted for the examination of sun-spots, in diligently sweeping round the edge of the sun in search of such special spectrum as the prominences might give. From the year 1866 these observations were continued without result, and another observer, Mr. Stone, who afterwards commenced a similar search, was equally unsuccessful; but at length, in the early part of the present month, a spectroscope of much greater power was mounted, and Mr. Lockyer was soon rewarded by a sight of the prominence-spectrum, which, so far as the observations have yet gone, appears to consist of three bright lines—one corresponding exactly to the dark line C in the red portion of the solar spectrum, which is commonly considered to be due to hydrogen; another nearly coinciding with the line F at the confines of the blue and green, which is also ascribed to hydrogen; and a third at a little distance from the conspicuous sodium lines D, but clearly distinct from them, and, curiously enough, without any corresponding line which has yet been noted in the solar spectrum.

Before this result was achieved and communicated to the Royal Society, the eclipse had taken place, and several observers had gone to India and other places within the region of totality, armed with apparatus for the examination of the prominence-spectrum. All of these observers had reported that they got a spectrum composed of bright lines alone—the evidence of burning gas; but, either from the necessary hurry attendant upon observations during the few minutes allowed by the period of total obscuration, or from some other cause, the most remarkable discrepancies appeared in the positions assigned to the lines. Captain Herschel, who represented the Royal Society, reported three lines—one absolutely identical with D, another not quite agreeing with F, and the third somewhere near B or C. Major Tennant, who went to Guntoor, in India, on behalf of the Royal Astronomical Society, reported three lines, C, D, and *b*—this last being in a region where no other observer except M. Rayet saw any line at all. M. Rayet, who was at Wha-Tonne, considered that he detected as many as nine lines—B, D, E, *b*, another unknown line, two of the lines about F, and the line G. It will be observed that nearly all the lines named by these observers are given as actually corresponding with known solar lines. M. Janssen, who represented the Académie des Sciences and the Bureau des Longitudes, reports the hydrogen lines as the principal lines. As yet the detailed accounts from these observers have not been received; but it seems probable, from the uncertainty with which the position of some of the lines is spoken of, and the wide discrepancy between the results of different observations, that the lines were determined, for the most part, rather by estimate than by measurement. Although, therefore, the eclipse observations had removed all doubt as to the gaseous nature of the prominences, and thus anticipated the result obtained by Mr. Lockyer, the discovery that the spectrum of the prominences might be observed at any time rendered it possible to ascertain the exact position of the lines with a precision which was far from being attained in the observations made during the eclipse. Scarcely, however, had it become known that the search for the prominences had at last proved successful, when a letter arrived in Paris from M. Janssen, stating that, while making his eclipse observations, it occurred to him that he ought to be able to see the prominence-spectrum without calling the moon in aid to relieve him from the brightness of the sun. Accordingly, before returning from Guntoor, he had made the attempt, and succeeded in getting several views of the prominence-spectrum some weeks before Mr. Lockyer had achieved the same result in England. It has often been remarked how frequently scientific discoveries are made by independent observers at the same time, and perhaps the coincidence was seldom closer than in this instance. The French observer was the first who actually caught sight of the coveted object, but the Englishman had been the first by a year or two to suggest and commence the search, and was the first to publish his discovery. His results were announced to the Royal Society, and by Mr. De la Rue to the Académie des Sciences, before the arrival of M. Janssen's letter, which, singularly enough, was delivered to the President of the French Academy a few minutes after a more detailed announcement of the English discovery had been received by him.

M. Janssen's letter, which appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 25th instant, states that the prominences are principally composed of hydrogen, a result which, as to the line C, entirely agrees with Mr. Lockyer's. We shall wait with interest to see whether, on the receipt of the more complete report which M. Janssen as well as Mr. Lockyer promises, his conclusions will be found in other respects to agree absolutely with those of the English astronomer; but it is scarcely likely, from the nature of the process, that there should be any discrepancy. One observer may possibly, by devoting himself too exclusively to one part of the spectrum, miss a line which another detects; but, with the method of observation devised by Mr. Lockyer, a line which is once seen cannot well be assigned to a wrong place. The spectroscope being directed to the edge of the sun, shows in the field of view a narrow belt of the true solar spectrum, and beyond this comes the fainter spectrum of the sun's atmosphere, in which the prolongation of the dark lines is visible. When a prominence is r[illegible] the instrument sweeps round the sun, the bright line flashes out, sometimes overlapping both the spectrum of the sun and that of the atmosphere, at other times entirely within, and then again at some distance beyond, the edge of the sun; these variations depending of course on the form and position of the prominence, and affording, as both M. Janssen and Mr. Lockyer at once pointed out, the means of tracing an actual outline of the prominence observed. Whenever, therefore, a bright line is seen, it shows itself superimposed upon the actual solar scale, and any error in assigning its position would be inconceivable. Where the line actually corresponds to a dark line it appears sometimes as striking out the black line from the bright solar spectrum, at others as prolonging it with a line of light. Both these appearances were strikingly exhibited with the line C, when we had the privilege of observing the spectrum through Mr. Lockyer's instrument; and the extreme clearness with which the line D came out disposed in a moment of the idea, apparently entertained by some of the observers in India that the two were identical. Whatever this bright line may be, it is certainly not a sodium line. At present it is not certain that all the lines of the new spectrum have been fixed, and it is just conceivable that one prominence might be wanting in a line disclosed by another at a different region of the sun. But there seems reason to believe that the three lines already established form, at any rate, the principal part of the spectrum, and that these were the three lines in fact seen by most of the observers, although their positions are so differently estimated.

Ascent of Mount Baker.

Information has reached this country that Mount Baker, a well-known snow-capped peak of the Cascade mountains, in Northwest America, has been successfully scaled. It was so named by Vancouver, in April, 1792 in honor of Lieutenant Joseph Baker, and has long formed an object of great interest and curiosity to the settlers in Washington Territory and the southern portion of Vancouver Island, from which it presents the most conspicuous feature in the grand scenery of the neighboring range. It is situated a little south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, and is distant from the coast, as the crow flies, an average of sixty miles. It is known to be an active volcano, as are, or have been, most of the peaks of the Cascade, and has been seen more than once, within the last few years, to be in eruption. In 1864 upwards of 1000 feet of the crater seemed to have fallen in. The scaling of it has often formed the subject of discussion among the adventurous hunters and explorers of that region, but the great labor and expense attendant upon an attempt to penetrate on foot the sixty miles of unexplored, dense, tangled forest-land and mountain intervening between the mountain and the coast have always deterred from the attempt. However, in August, 1866, Mr. E. T. Coleman (a member of the Alpine Club, and author of "Scenes from the Snowfield of Mont Blanc"), the Hon. Justice Darwin, and Mr. Robert Brown (Commander of the first Vancouver exploring expedition), made the attempt to reach the mountain by ascending the Skadget river, which was supposed to head in Mount Baker or that vicinity. After a most romantic and perilous canoe and land journey, through unexplored primeval forests, and by the homes of Indian tribes, little, if at all, known, they were repulsed by a hostile tribe of Indians near the base of the mountains—at the Tukalltum, or White Stone river, and were again forced to seek the coast. Mr. Brown having immediately after left for Nicaragua *en route* for England, and the Judge being occupied in less exciting labors, Mr. Coleman, after managing to enlist Mr. Bennett, a settler, into the enterprise, again the same autumn attempted to reach the summit by another route. Though they found, as hitherto, that the great difficulty was in reaching the base, yet after enduring much hardship, which none but those acquainted with the country, or who have shared in such enterprises as exploring the trackless forests on the northern shores of the Pacific, can well imagine, they succeeded in accomplishing their object. Again, in August of this year, Mr. Coleman, with a single companion (and, it is hardly necessary to say, without "guides" or any of the conveniences supposed to be indispensable in more civilized countries), succeeded in planting the English and American flags jointly on the summit, to the great delectation of the colonists of Puget Sound and Victoria, Vancouver Island. The particulars yet received are very meagre; but a more extended account may be expected, as considerable excitement is said to prevail over the event. The aneroid barometer showed a height of over 11,000 feet, considerably less than has been usually estimated (12,500), though the latter figures rest on no very sure data. Mount Hood, its rival (familiar to many through Bierstadt's painting), has already yielded its honors; and now that the mountain-climbers' attention has been turned to such an inexhaustible and magnificent field we may expect the two giant peaks which guard the portals of the Athabasca Pass in the Rocky Mountains—the "Botanists' Mountains" (Hooker and Brown)—to be scaled. Here, then, is a new ambition, which may well tax all the energies of the Alpine Club.—*London Athenæum.*

The Japanese Coolies.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* has the following account of the Japanese laborers who have recently arrived at the Sandwich Islands:—

They appear to have been engaged in nearly the same manner as previous shipments of Chinese coolies, under an engagement made in Japan to serve here three years, and then to be returned to their native country, if they so elect. That the terms on which they were engaged and the treatment guaranteed to them constitute the mildest and least offensive coolie system known, cannot be gainsaid, at least so far as the details have transpired. But if this first importation is a fair specimen of what may be expected hereafter, the experience of the planters is not in their favor. Most of these Japanese have been found far inferior both to Chinese and Hawaiians as field laborers, while the proportion who are off duty, disabled from various causes, is unusually large.

It has been found that many of them are nearly worthless as laborers, some are badly diseased, while most of them are vicious, sensual, and debauched in the extreme. If the reports which come to us are reliable, they are the most debased creatures in existence—a race of sodomites. No father—Hawaiian or foreigner—can allow them in contact with his children or his family, without risk of contamination hardly less to be dreaded than leprosy.

The experience of those who have employed them—but especially of planters—is not favorable, and the propriety of introducing an element of such devasement as a foundation for the social and physical development of these islands is questionable. When the facts come to be known, the voice of the nation will be uttered against it.

—The Indiana penitentiary is self-supporting.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74	
On Fire Risks	145,205 06	
		$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845 71
		$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605 77	
On Fire Risks	148,317 72	
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		107,498 82
		$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	59,141 02	
Reinsurances	36,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89	
Expenses	23,908 65	
		$710,837 31
		$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$200,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in Bank $116,150 08; Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernardou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer M'Ilvaine, John B. Semple, Pitts., A. B. Berger, do. D. T. Morgan, do.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22. INCOME FOR 1868, $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m, No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 127

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15 FREE GALLERY.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.; No. 98 DUANE Street and No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf2m

LEGAL NOTICES.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DAVIS B. RICHARDS, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
11 19 th3t* No. 307 CHESNUT Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
" 100 "	3 "
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Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP [LINE]
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight [by this] line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods, [...] cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon [for] liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers [of this] Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and [Satur]day. Goods received at all times on covered [wharf]. All goods forwarded by New York agent [free of] charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. [...]

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QU[EENS]TOWN.—Inman Line of Mail St[eamers] are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Novemb[er ...]
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December [...]
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tu[esday], at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL ST[EAMER] SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Curre[ncy].
FIRST CABIN $100 | STEERAGE [...]
to London 105 | to London [...]
to Paris 115 | to Paris [...]
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HA[LIFAX].
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Curre[ncy].
Liverpool $90 | Liverpool [...]
Halifax 20 | Halifax [...]
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 30 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer [...]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hambur[g], [Bre]men, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sendi[ng for] their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Com[pany's] Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, [N. Y.]
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agen[ts],
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelp[hia].

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO A[LEXAN]DRIA, Georgetown, and Washin[gton], D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with [con]nections at Alexandria from the most direct [route] for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, D[alton], and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at [noon] from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Whar[ves].
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, [Vir]ginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, [VIA] DELAWARE AND RARITAN CA[NAL]. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DA[ILY] from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of [New] York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agen[ts],
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelph[ia].
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New Y[ork].

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMO[ND] AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LIN[E].
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO T[HE] SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR[KET] Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECE[IPTS] to all points in North and South Carolina, via [Sea]board Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsm[outh] and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, [via] Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond [and] Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken [at] LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this r[oute] commend it to the public as the most desirable [me]dium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any exp[ense] of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARV[ES].
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and C[ity] Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6[...]

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TR[ENTON] Steamboat Line.—The steamb[oat] EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, [for] Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Bever[ly], Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, [and] White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf			Leaves South Trenton		
Saturday, Nov. 14	10	A. M.	Saturday, Nov. 14,	2	P[...]
Monday, " 16,	12	M.	Monday, " 16,	4	P[...]
Tuesday, " 17,	1	P. M.	Tuesday, " 17,	5	P[...]
Wed'day, " 18,	1½	P. M.	Wed'day, " 18,	don't	
Thursday, " 19	2½	P. M.	Thursday, " 19,	7	A[...]
Friday, " 20,	3	P. M.	Friday, " 20,	7½	A[...]

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermedi[ate] places, 25 cents. 4 1[...]

OPPOSITION TO THE CO[M]BINED RAILROAD AND RIV[ER] MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make da[ily] excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touch[ing] at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARC[H] Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returnin[g] leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTE[R] AND HOOK.
FARE 10 CTS.
The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Stre[et] Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 12[...]

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—TH[E] splendid steamboat JOHN A. WA[RNER leaves] CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelph[ia] at 2 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touch[ing] at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Bever[ly]. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7·10 o'clock A. M. Far[e] 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 4 11[...]

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SUR[E] Transportation Company Despat[ch] and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Rarit[an] Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily [at] 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern an[d] Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodati[ng] terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1[...] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE DEPOT AND DISBURSING Q. M.,
HDQS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M. MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, for supplying this Depot with
600,000 pounds WESTERN OATS.
44,000 pounds CORN.
1,000,000 pounds TIMOTHY HAY, baled.
200,000 pounds STRAW, baled.
Oats and Corn to be of prime quality, sound, free from dust or dirt, and put up in good, strong sacks.
Hay and Straw must be well baled, perfectly cured, and free from weeds, dust, or dirt. The whole will be subjected to a rigid inspection.
All Forage and Straw to be delivered in cars on the siding of Messrs. Green, Wright & Carr, or at the Quartermaster's Storehouse, foot of Forsyth street, Atlanta.
Delivery to commence January 1, 1869, and to continue in equal quantities on the first day of each month for five months ensuing.
Proposals should be made for each article SEPARATELY, and in TRIPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and bear the indorsement in their own hand of the persons, of whom there must be *at least two*, offered as surety for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded.
Bids will be received for any amount not less than 100,000 pounds.
The right is reserved to receive or reject such parts or the whole of bids as may be for the best interests of the service.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed upon the envelope, "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage and Straw."
By order of Brev. Brig.-Gen. R. Saxton, Chief Q. M.
H. J. FARNSWORTH.
Brevet Captain and A. A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of Depot. 11 16 6t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, (one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. [5 17]
Orders by mail or Express promptly attended to. [...]

SHAKESPEARE'S "RICHARD II."

Mr. Edward Edwards, in a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, recently published in London by Macmillan & Co., discusses the question whether the play of *Richard the Second*, performed at Blackfriars Theatre on the eve of Essex's revolt, was Shakespeare's work or the elder drama which is now lost:—

"I. In July, 1597, Raleigh writes to Cecil that the Earl of Essex was 'wonderfull merry att Cecil's consait of Richard the Second.'—II. In August, 1597, Andrew Wyse entered at Stationers' Hall his copyright in Shakespeare's 'Tragedye of Richard the Seconde;' and presently afterwards published (without the author's name) an edition of it, printed by Valentine Symmes.—III. Early in 1598, Andrew Wyse entered and published a new edition, with the author's name, and from the press of the same printer. Neither of these printed editions contains what is called the 'Deposition Scene.' But there is ample reason to believe that the omitted scene was performed, though not printed.—IV. Between July, 1597, and February, 1601, several new plays by Shakespeare—and many other new plays, of course, by other authors—were produced and repeatedly performed in London.—V. On the 7th of February, 1601, Sir Gilly Meyrick—one of the most conspicuous partisans and personal followers of the Earl of Essex, as well as an officer of his household—desired the players of Shakespeare's company to perform *The Play of the Deposition of King Richard the Second*. Augustyne Phillips, one of that company, objected to the choice, 'holding,' as he afterwards told the Lords of the Council, on his oath—'that play to be so old and so long out of youse, that they should have small or no cumpany at yt.' Whereupon, to remove the objection, Meyrick gave the players forty shillings, and the play was performed. There is no evidence that Essex saw it, although he was charged by the Crown lawyers—after their manner—with having feasted his eyes, by way of foretaste, on the show of that which he hoped afterwards to execute—the deposition of his sovereign. Can the merry 'conceit of Richard the Second,' of this letter written by Sir W. Raleigh in July, 1597, refer to the tragedy known to have been about that very time in course of performance at the Globe Theatre in London? If it probably does so refer, what passage or incident in the play can, at that date, have turned Cecil's thoughts towards the Earl of Essex? As we all know, 'King Richard the Second' abounds in passages which glorify the 'anointing balm,' and denounce the hands that impiously dare to 'gripe the sacred handle of the sceptre.' Yet Shakespeare's 'deposition scene' was never printed, so long as Queen Elizabeth lived. It appeared first, in print, in the edition of 1608. And finally, To what performance was it that the Queen herself alluded, when, in her curious conversation about the Pandects of the Records, with William Lambarde, on the 4th of August, 1601, she suddenly startled him, by exclaiming, 'I am "Richard the Second," know you not that?' and was answered, 'Such a wicked imagination was, indeed, attempted by a most unkind gentleman, the most adorned creature that ever your Majesty made'—the Queen herself presently adding—'That tragedy was played forty times in open streets and houses.'"

The Presidency of Harvard.

The Boston *Post* advocates the selection of a young man for the Presidency of Harvard College. The present is the sixth interregnum within the past twenty-two years. Of the last five Presidents the *Post* says that, "worn out with labors that would have tested the endurance of the most rugged youth; vexed by petty annoyances that were lavished upon them without stint; loaded with a responsibility which no one would or could share, they found themselves in a position which, if not Purgatory itself, must have had all the effect of that mysterious state of probation in fitting them for the all-hail hereafter." It adds that so long as the heads of Harvard are chosen for what they have done and not for that which they propose to do, just so long will there be chagrin, disappointment, and failure, and then says:—

What Harvard College needs at this time is young blood, and that of a vigorous quality. In the majority of cases those institutions of learning are the most flourishing which have kept their principals in office for the longest period. At Yale they have had but three Presidents for the last seventy-five years, and at Phillips Academy we believe the instructors average about fifty years each as the duration of their terms. An institution that serves as a chapel of ease for dignified years can hardly be expected to suit the popular idea, or make the progress that the best interests of education demand. Intellectual distinction in any department of human learning does not necessarily fit a man for the government of a great institution like Harvard. The chances are that his talents will entirely unfit him for such a position. His mind will probably be ill-balanced, full of the whims and crotchets of his previous career, running in grooves, wanting that tact and judgment which come only from experience and long observation of men and things from a broad and liberal standpoint. The President of Harvard College should, then, be a young man of good health, and whose abilities have been to a certain extent proved. One whose interest in his work is known, and who is ready to give his best qualities thereto. One who would not attempt to narrow the management of the institution to any contracted theories of his own, but who would rather adapt it to the demands of the time and gradually broaden it, until it should be in complete harmony with all the educational interests of the country. Such a man would have his course mapped out, and giving the best years of his life to the task, would grow with his labor, and strengthen with his growth. Having his life's work ever in view, and nought but this, he would be able with confidence to develop his plans without being compelled to yield to any sectarian influences, conciliate any political party, or give undue prominence to any department under his care.

LOUISIANA.

Murder by the Ku-Klux, and Outrages by the Rebel Democracy.

The Red River *News*, published at Natchitoches, La., contains the particulars of outrages for which the guilty parties should be severely punished:—

On Monday night two men went to the house of Richard Faulkner, in Ward No. 5, inquiring for stolen mules. Soon after a party of men surrounded his house. In the meantime Faulkner took up a plank and concealed himself under the floor; the party entered and searched the house, and destroyed his papers, together with all the school books there. Faulkner is a schoolmaster. Having discovered Faulkner, they took him out, blindfolded, flogged him severely, and made him promise to vote the Democratic ticket, and resign his position as a member of the Police Jury. The party then went about midnight to the house of Alfred Hazon, awoke him, and demanded his papers, which his wife gave to them. They threatened to burn the house if he did not come out. On his coming out they shot and killed him. Faulkner and Hazon were respectable colored men. Hazon was a favorite servant of Mr. Tarver. After his emancipation he became a quiet, well behaved, industrious and thrifty citizen. This year he had made some 25 bales of cotton, and was in treaty for the purchase of a good farm. Such is a plain, unvarnished statement, derived from reliable sources, of an outrage such as never before disgraced this community—an outrage which no man possessed of right principles or the ordinary feelings of humanity can pretend to justify, or even extenuate, and which ought to be traced and punished if half a century pass before its authors be found out, and found out they will be, for murder will out. We cautiously abstain from any political reflections on this outrage, for it rises above all political considerations, and should be treated by all as a deep wound inflicted upon law and social order. Upon further investigation, if facts appear different from our statement, we shall state them as they may be developed.

The editor of the Natchitoches *Times* degrades himself by becoming an apologist for this outrageous and most unprovoked murder. The people of Louisiana who have an interest in the welfare of the State must set their faces like a flint against the rapid strides made by lawless men, who do not hesitate at the commission of murder. Here is what the *Times*, a Democratic paper, says:—"A negro preacher named Alfred Hason was assassinated in Ward No. 5 of this parish about a week ago. We have failed to learn the particulars. He was an industrious and honest man, but fanatical in religion and politics. Perhaps his death may be justly charged to his zeal as a radical. If so, it is the first death of a member of that party in this parish which can be attributed to political feeling on either side, among the many which have occurred within the past three years. Half of all may be traced to the lawless spirit evoked in the country by the lawlessness of reconstruction. When our rulers disregard sacred obligations, how can the people be expected to observe the restrictions placed over them by those who are themselves violators of law?"

A WILL CASE.

A Bachelor Leaves His Fortune to a Spiritualistic Doctress.

A well-known wealthy bachelor has lately died and left the bulk of his property to a Spiritualistic doctress, whose name and fame has gone abroad into all our city circles. It seems that about a year and a half ago the lady named as heir to the property received a call one day from the wealthy bachelor, who was desirous to obtain treatment for a painful and lingering disease. He had been treated by scores of regular practitioners; but all their efforts had proved futile in restoring to the invalid his wonted health. So, hearing of the success of the mediumistic doctress, he came to try her skill in the wonderful art of healing.

She thought she could cure him. Visits were frequent and various kinds of treatment were adopted, and the patient seemed to get better and better. Of course the experience of better health made the opulent invalid generous. His fees were profuse. Money was of no account. He gave it almost constantly. Down one day came a check for $40,000. When it was presented at the bank for payment, it was thought to be a mistake, and a clerk was sent out to hunt up the drawer, and ascertain its correctness. It was paid, however; and the greenbacks went to carpenters, masons, and laborers, who were building new and elegant houses for the fair and successful doctress.

He came at last to believe in things unseen but potent. They had spiritual sittings together. The room wherein these happy and interesting hours were passed was christened "the room of Jesus," because heavenly visitors came down and abode in it, and uttered through the earthly medium words of divine and godlike import.

The treatment and the familiar acquaintance continued from month to month, and another check was given by the invalid, this time amounting to $15,000. All at once the improving health of the patient seemed to fail.

The bed was taken to, and the man felt the earth slipping away from him hour by hour. Then a will was made, in which, in consideration of the respect that the dying man felt for the woman, and for her cause, all of his large estate, estimated at $130,000, was given unreservedly to her and her heirs, in fee simple.

The heirs at law, when they heard of the disposal of their kinsman's property, were naturally enough astounded, and measures were at once taken to contest the probate of the last will and testament of the uncle, on the ground of insanity, undue influence, and unfit state of mind to make such a document.—*Providence (R. I.) Press.*

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,

Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WALL PAPERS.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuthsam

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered 929 stths2m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JAMES CASCADEN, under the name of BAILEY & CASCADEN, having been dissolved by the death of Mr Cascaden, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said firm to present them for settlement. JOHN T. BAILEY, Surviving partner of Bailey & Cascaden.

JOHN T. BAILEY will continue the BAG BUSINESS at the old stand, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia 11 5 tuststu*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH MEDICAL WORKS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD, No. 722 SANSOM Street, will close out the entire stock of Medical Books, mostly London editions of good authors, at less than cost, comprising the Sydenham Society's issues, John Churchill's publications, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, some excellent French works, etc. etc., to which the attention of physicians is requested.
Books imported to order promptly in six weeks, at 10 62 THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 91

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.
At 1 A. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line; Fare, $3·25.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 21] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34, and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·50 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. ., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·40	P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·20	A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·25	P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·30	A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·35	P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30	A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00	A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·25	P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45	P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·50	A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·15	P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·00	A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	7·05	P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15	A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00	P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

1 1] ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
9 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.
For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.
For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.
Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.
WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

SUBMARINE CABLES

FROM

Canton to Tien-Tsin,

(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN).

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

ASIATIC COAST,

Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF $5,000,000:

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2·50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868. The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·00, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·40 A. M.
Erie Express	11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ...8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
CAPT. F. D. MAY, Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
4 10] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
November 20, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, etc. [11 14 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH, AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [11 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
November 24 at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 18 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 3280 DOZ. LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S STEEL SPRING HOOP SKIRTS, BY CATALOGUE.
On Friday Morning.
Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock. 15

SALE OF FIXTURES.
On Saturday Morning.
Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock, upon the premises, No. 1302 Chesnut street, the superior fixtures of the store, comprising fine show-cases, counters, French plate mirrors, etc. 11 19 2t

SHERIFF'S SALE.
On Saturday.
Nov. 21, upon the premises, No. 20 N. Eighth street, the stock, good-will, lease, and fixtures of a fancy goods and variety store. The stock comprises a full assortment of fine Paris fancy goods, notions, etc. [11 17 4t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

CONTRIBUTION SALE OF COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS.
This (Thursday) and Friday Evenings.
At 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of modern paintings. Among the artists represented are James Hamilton, Edmund D. Lewis, Ed. and P. Moran, G. W. Nicholson, Bonfield, Jr., Thomas Birch, Louis Lang, Arnold Weikamp, J. Wilson, S. Walker, S. P. Dyke, and others.
The paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE.
HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., respectfully announces that he has received instructions to sell the
GALLERY OF J. P. BEAUMONT, Esq.,
of New York, consisting of Original Specimens by Artists of celebrity, selected by him in the various capitals of Europe, and containing an unusual number of Paintings of the highest value and distinction, painted expressly to his order. Among them are the works of

E. Johnson, N.A.	W. S. Mount, N.A.	Mme. Ronner
Carl Becker	L. Mignot	Gesselschap
A. Achenbach	Chev. Calisch	F. Kels
Guillemin	Desoter	V. Chavet
C. Schlesinger	L. Escascura	C. Hoguet
Frere	Scheithout	W. Riefstahl
Fauvelet	Van Hove	Nordenberg
Dansaert	Van Wyngaerdt	A. Rosier
Serrure	J. T. Peele	Jernberg
Devedeux	Boddington	W. C. Knell
Verboeckhoven	Stephanoff	W. Geniz
Otto Erdman	G. Armfield	H. Baron
Carl H. ff	Toussaint	Eug. de Block
De Jonghe	W. Amberg	E. von Raven
J. H. Dell	Jan Platteel	F. Stroebel
	Unterberger etc. etc.	

Together 167 specimens, selected for their beauty and artistic merit by the above well-known connoisseur, and which will be exhibited in the EASTERN GALLERIES OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, on SATURDAY, 21st November, and day and evening until the time of sale.
The sale will take place on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, December 1 and 2, at half-past 7 o'clock. 11 19 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1509 Poplar street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1509 Poplar street, by catalogue, elegant parlor suit, made of apple and pear wood, covered with fine satin brocatelle, nearly new and in good order; elegant centre table, California marble; elegant rosewood piano, superior tone and finish; handsome hall furniture; superior dining and sitting-room furniture; elegant bookcase; French clock; china and glassware; walnut chamber furniture; handsome cottage furniture, inlaid with walnut; hair and spring mattresses; kitchen furniture, etc. etc.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 11 18 2t

RARE, VALUABLE, AND CURIOUS BOOKS.
On Friday Afternoon,
November 20, at 4 o'clock, the private collection of Horace W. Smith, Esq., including many rare dramatic, historical, and antiquarian works, illustrated with cuttings, engravings, portraits, etc., the chief portion in fine binding. 11 17 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PARLOR ORGAN, MELODEON, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture from families declining housekeeping.

ELEGANT BILLIARD TABLE.
At 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold, one superior Billiard Table, complete, made by Michael Phelan.
ROULETTE.—Also, 2 Roulette Tables. [11 18 2t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
On Friday,
20th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by order of Assignee in Bankruptcy, one Oil Painting [11 18 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 63 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. 11 19 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Executors' Sale No. 704 Franklin street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
23d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 704 Franklin street, above Coates, by order of Executors, the superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, piano forte by Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company, very fine; French-plate mantel mirror, handsome Brussels and other carpets, Venetian blinds, kitchen furniture, etc. 11 19 3t

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AT ODDS.

Tribulations in the Custom House—A Conflict of Authority Between Collector Cake and Secretary McCulloch.

For some time there was a sort of disposition manifested by the Department at Washington to effect the removal of Collector Cake. Charges upon charges have been instituted against him, but all have fallen to the ground. Finding that these accusations could not be sustained, his opponents have resorted to this petty way of making his position so disagreeable that he would be compelled to resign. His right of appointment was at first denied, but now the power of removal is attempted to be taken from him. This, he assumes, is illegal, and not according to the act of 1799, which says, "The Collector shall, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department, employ proper persons as weighers, guagers, measurers, and inspectors, at the several ports within his district."

A short time ago a special agent was designated to visit Philadelphia, and make certain investigations into the management of affairs at the Custom House in this city. This individual is a Democrat, and was a delegate from Pittsburg to the late Convention in New York.

Republicans are, as a matter of course, distasteful to him, and knowing full well that no more Democrats can secure positions at this port, he has recommended the abolition of certain entire departments, and the dismissal of employes whose politics were similar to those who nominated General Grant.

Yesterday Collector Cake received the following document:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 17, 1868.—Sir:—Upon the recommendation of a special agent of the Department, the services of the following-named Inspectors at your port will be dispensed with after the 20th instant, after which day their names will be dropped at this Department:—

G. Seigman [Rep.]	Jacob Parry [Rep.]
A. Bartholomew [Rep.]	S. J. Finley [Rep.]
J. K. Boyer [Rep.]	E. C. Brotwell [Dem.]
W. H. Rasch [Rep.]	Daniel Krebs [Rep.]
E. Robinson [Rep.]	Jacob Brown, Jr. [Rep.]
Lemuel E. White [Rep.]	W. J. March [Rep.]

I am very respectfully yours,
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To J. S. Cake.

This letter the Collector, who is held responsible by the department for the official acts of his employes, and who is willing to abide by the law, in which no reference is made to the approbation of the department in cases of removal, considers an innovation, and he will doubtless resist the Secretary of the Treasury.

In fact, it is rumored this afternoon that he has or will in the course of the day transmit a reply to Mr. McCulloch, setting the authority of that gentleman to interfere in the matter at defiance.

It is also said that he will refer to the interpretation of Attorney-General B. F. Butler, written in 1838, of the clause of the act of 1799, above quoted. That gentleman then said that the approbation of the department was necessary to the employment, but nothing is said as to the removal, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has no legal authority to call upon the Collector to even give reasons for removals.

As the Department has ordered a reduction of the force, the Collector will, no doubt, acquiesce in that respect, but he will insist upon naming the men.

Those mentioned in the above order are among the most capable, competent, and reliable in the department. This little imbroglio not only involves the Collector, but it will have the effect of bringing the ire of the Congressmen of this State upon the head of the Secretary. We anxiously await the result of this conflict of authority.

OPERATIONS OF A BAR-ROOM LOUNGER.—An individual named Daniel Gallagher entered a bar-room in the vicinity of Broad street and Washington avenue yesterday evening, and while "mine host" had his attention temporarily diverted from the drawer that contained the proceeds of the day's sale of the ardent, Gallagher "went for" said drawer, and abstracted therefrom the sum of $15 in cash and a pocket-pistol. He managed to beat a retreat in safety with his plunder; and, emboldened by his success, he proceeded to another rum-mill in the neighborhood, and repeated his previous feat. In the last mentioned place he managed to be become the unlawful but temporary possessor of two bottles of old rye and a number of cigars; but before he had time to experience the exhilarating effects of the ill-gotten whisky, or judging of the quality of the cigars, he was gently tapped on the shoulder by one of the Mayor's blue-coated deputies, and marched off for the office of Alderman Bonsall, who concluded to allow him board and lodging at the expense of the State in Moyamensing Prison, until his misdeeds received proper attention at the hands of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

COLLISION BETWEEN A PASSENGER CAR AND A MULE TEAM.—About 11 o'clock this morning two mules attached to a wagon, which was standing in the vicinity of Eighth and Market streets, became frightened and dashed up Market street at a fearful rate. Just below Ninth street the runaway team came in contact with a Market street passenger car, and quite a smash-up occurred, which greatly frightened the lady passengers in the car, although fortunately no person was injured. The front platform of the car was considerably damaged, and but for the presence of mind of the driver of the car, who quickly turned his horses' heads one side, the latter would have been killed or seriously injured.

STEALING FLOUR, CHEESE, ETC. — Henry Logan and William Devine employed their time yesterday afternoon, along the Delaware wharves, in transacting a little business in the way of appropriating to their own use a quantity of flour, cheese, and other staples that belonged to somebody else. The business, however, was not conducted with sufficient secrecy, for their operations were observed, and they were soon confided to the tender care of a policeman while they were attempting to sell the stolen produce in the Fifteenth ward, who took them before Alderman Pancoast, and that official committed them to prison in default of bail.

STOLE A COAT AND GOT ARRESTED.—A man named Samuel H. Harris went into a clothing store at Seventh and Cullen streets yesterday afternoon, and took a particular fancy to a certain coat. He tried on the garment, and being much pleased with his personal appearance therein, was in such a hurry to display himself to the public at large in his new rig that he entirely forgot to "pony up" the price of the habiliment to the lawful owner thereof. He was pursued, captured, taken before Alderman Swift, and very soon afterwards enjoyed a ride down Passyunk road in the "Black Maria."

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.—The new steamship Volunteer, Captain William B. Gallagher, connected with the Liverpool line, between New York and Philadelphia, has just completed her first trip, and arrived at the Empire City after a remarkably quick passage. The sea-going qualities of the vessel were well tested and gave universal satisfaction to all parties interested.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A MARSH.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Schuylkill Harbor Police found the dead body of an unknown man in a marsh, near Point Breeze. He had sandy whiskers and light complexion; and wore a blue undershirt, white shirt, and brown pants.

APPOINTED. — Washington B. Quigley has been appointed by Assessor Frazier, of the First Internal District of Pennsylvania, as his assistant. Mr. Quigley is an old resident of "Old Southwark," and is capable to fill the position.

DR. E. G BROOKS has accepted the invitation extended to him to take the pastoral charge of the Church of the Messiah, Locust street, near Broad (Universalist), and will enter on his duties next Sunday.

—The finest broom corn is raised in Texas, both for length and weight. One broom made from this corn, it is said, will outlast a dozen Yankee brooms.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.
8 19

WASHINGTON.

Annual Exhibits Returned by the Heads of Departments—Interesting Statistics and Information.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Hon. James S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, will equal in interest the report of 1867. In addition to the usual official topics, it will embrace a variety of valuable information, all arranged under thirty-six general heads, embracing the soil, climate, territorial configuration, industrial and commercial facilities, social progress, and present status of the different States and Territories. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which the Government title to the soil has been practically extinguished by private appropriation under the land laws, are grouped together in a single article, showing, as the result of our beneficent land policy, their growth into a powerful and intelligent civilization. The following are some of the items from the report:—

By the census of 1860, it is shown that in that year our whole number of educational establishments was 113,006, with 148,742 teachers, giving instruction to 5,417,880 pupils, their annual income being $33,990,482. In the absence of later general statistics, the latest reports of educational movements in some of our young Western cities are cited as illustrations of educational progress during the current decade. The grand totals of these grants, amounting to nearly 80,000,000 acres, are greater than the united area of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. Bounty land grants, military reservations, State and Territorial boundaries, receive appropriate notice. The geological survey of Nebraska, under special statute, is reviewed in detail, and the continuation of the geological survey of the Rocky Mountain regions subsequently ordered by Congress under the superintendence of a capable geologist is noticed, with several important practical results. It is ascertained that the country for 200 miles west of Omaha is very fertile, and that beyond that point it is available for grazing. The presence of coal is clearly developed in very large deposits in different localities. Iron ores, especially of magnetic character, abound. Extensive forests of pine timber were frequently met with, giving ground for an extensive lumbering enterprise. The peculiar character of the parks of Colorado receives passing notice. The Commissioner urges the importance of geological explorations of the public domain, and suggests that a public building be erected in Washington, with apartments for the accommodation of scientific memorials representing each State and Territory. The reclamation of inundated lands by practical processes known to modern science is the subject of an interesting paper called for by the wants of different portions of the country. The amelioration of barren lands by irrigation, tree-growing, and other processes, a problem whose importance is daily becoming more pressing, is discussed, with the expectation that practical measures may be speedily adopted to render these widespread acres capable of supporting vegetable and animal life on an extended scale. The mining legislation of Congress is thoroughly considered, attention having been called to controversies in some of the mining districts growing out of conflicting constructions of the law. The report closes with a review of the area of public lands at different periods of our history, now amounting to nearly 3,000,000 square miles, or nearly 2,000,000,000 acres. The territorial limits of the republic are given, its chorographic features and geographical relations, and the changes on the Eastern Continent conspiring to throw into our hands the sceptre of the world's commerce. An extensive correspondence with State, municipal, and commercial authorities has been condensed, so as to present some interesting statistics from all parts of the Union. An interesting article on tree culture adds a special practical value to the report. The report further shows that there has been disposed of, for cash, for homesteads and under the several land grants, over 6,000,000 acres of the public domain, of which a large share is for actual settlement. The total cash receipts exceed $1,500,000. The lands disposed of for actual settlement add about 23,500 farms to the productive resources of the country. Of these 3500 are within the limits of the Southern public land States. The grants for Pacific Railroads, military wagon roads, and other railroads approximate 186,000,000 acres. The total area of public domain, including Alaska, may be stated in round numbers at 1,800,000,000 acres. Total disposed of, 400,000,000. Leaving undisposed of, 1,400,000,000 acres. The annual earnings of the American people are estimated at $7,500,000,000, and their domestic trade at nearly $6,000,000,000 a year. The report also contains tables showing the lands sold and disposed of for settlement during the first and second halves of the fiscal year, the area of the several land States and Territories, how the lands in each have thus far been disposed of, etc. The geological history of the valley of the Mississippi river and Wyoming Territory, and the theory and results of the railroad policy, are fully shown, with the unifying effects upon our nationality, and considerations are presented in regard to the candidacy of the Republic for a full share of the Asiatic trade.

West Point Military Academy.

General Schriver, Inspector-General of the Army, has submitted his annual report on West Point. He says that the Academy was never in better or more promising condition. The number of cadets is 224; the number authorized by law when the Southern States are all admitted, is 290. He enters at length into the question of increasing the number of cadets, and concludes by saying that 400 can just as well be educated there as 224. He strongly recommends an increase to that number. The only additional expense will be for the board of students, there being teachers, books, and apparatus enough. He remarks that the necessity for an increased number of specially educated officers is admitted by all who have given attention to the subject. He asks that Congress be requested to take action in the premises. The whole number of graduates to this time is 2273; the number who entered but did not remain to graduate, 2447. The total cost of the Academy to date is $8,236,372. This includes the cost of grounds, buildings, books, work, instruments, apparatus, as well as the pay of teachers and the board of teachers and cadets. General Schriver combats the notion that the Academy cultivates aristocracy and is tinctured with disloyalty, and under this last head he says that of the whole number of living graduates in and out of the service at the beginning of the war, more than three-fourths remained loyal. Of the whole number of graduates in and out of the service, born in or appointed in the South, one-half remained loyal. Of the graduates belonging to the States that actually seceded, more than one-fourth remained loyal. Of the graduates who served against the Rebellion, more than one-third were wounded, and one in five were killed in battle. He says, in conclusion, that the Board of Visitors recommend the Academy to ask for $65,000 this year for repairs and improvements, and that the Superintendent be raised to the rank and pay of Brigadier-General.

Pensions and Pensioners.

The annual report of the Hon. C. C. Cox, Commissioner of Pensions, having been finished, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress. The following abstract embraces all the interesting statistics in the report:—

The number of original invalid pensions admitted during the year was 9325, at an annual aggregate rate of $628,227·70; increase of pensions allowed 4854, at an annual aggregate rate of $286,487·28. The average rate of original pensions granted is $67·37½ or $4·35½ less than the preceding year. The number of original applications by widows, orphans, and other dependent relations, is 19,242, being an annual aggregate rate of $1,910,202·70. The increase of pensions under this class is 27,053, at an annual aggregate rate of $1,725,960. The whole number of invalid pensioners borne on the rolls on the 30th day of June, 1868, was 74,732, and these were paid in the aggregate at the rate of $6,828,025·26, and the total number of widows, orphans, and other dependent relatives in this class was 92,243, who were paid in the aggregate at the rate of $12,065,067·94. The total number of both classes was 167,025, at a total annual rate of $18,893,094·20. The original invalid pensions allowed numbered 135, at the annual rate of 12,890, and the same class was increased 50 at the total annual rate of 2994. Widows, minors, and others admitted, 219, at the aggregate rate of $26,102; being an increase of 72 at the total annual rate of 6600. The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was 1175 at an annual rate of $94,833·75, and of widows, minors and others, 1443 at $235,256, making a total of 2618 pensions at $331,099·75. The total amount actually paid to invalid pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1868, was $97,340·00, and to widows and others, $255,043·21. The total amount of navy pensions paid was $352,383·21. Prior to the date of the last annual report of this office, the sole surviving soldier of the Revolution pensioned under the general laws had died. Of the two soldiers pensioned by special acts of Congress then on the rolls, John Gray, of Ohio, and Daniel F. Bakeman, of New York, Nancy Serena, widow of Joseph Serena, of Pennsylvania, still survive, the latter being the only representative on the rolls of that class of revolutionary widows who were married prior to the close of the war. Of those married prior to January 1, 1794, 55 survive; of those married prior to January 1, 1800, 45; and of those married since the latter date, 787—making a total of 888 Revolutionary widows on the rolls, being less by 109 than the number returned the previous year. There are on the rolls 1303 widows and orphans of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to 1861, an increase of 551 since the last report. The total number of pensioners of all classes on the 30th of June, 1868, was 169,643, and these are paid at the aggregate rate of $19,224,183·95. Pensions granted during the year, 28,921; number dropped from the rolls, 14,752; number of increase during the year, 32,029; amount actually paid for pensions, including expenses of disbursement, $24,010,981·99, an excess of $5,391,025·53 over the amount of the previous year.

DISASTER.

An Ocean Vessel Nearly Wrecked.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning reports the following:—

The ship Isaac Webb sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of September, under Captain Stowel, with 354 passengers, and on the 18th of October, in a terrific gale, during which she shipped several heavy seas, Captain Stowell was fatally injured. He died on the 24th ult., and first mate Cozzens took command. The Webb arrived off Sandy Hook on Tuesday night, in a gale, and hove both anchors; but the chains parted, and she was driven on the Outer Middle, where she was found yesterday morning by Captain Hazzard, of the steamer Philip. All her sails had been blown from the yards, and she had eight feet of water in her hold, the sea making a breach over her decks. Her passengers, who had been working at the pumps thirty days, were worn out and demoralized. Risking his own vessel, Captain Hazzard contrived to get a hawser on board the Webb yesterday, and she was then towed into shoal water inside to the Government pier, at Sandy Hook, where the Submarine Wrecking Company are pumping her out, hoping to save part of her cargo. Captain Hartt and Officer Daniels, of the Harbor Police boat, rendered timely assistance in getting off the passengers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Prison cases were before the Court to day.

Charles Brown, colored, was tried upon a charge of the larceny of five dollars. A colored woman testified that she went into a tavern to have a five-dollar note changed, and as soon as she laid the note upon the counter, the prisoner, who was standing by, snatched it up and ran out, but was followed and arrested. The prisoner said it was another man who stole the money, and that this woman was so drunk at the time that she could not tell who it was, and should not be allowed to testify. He offered to prove this if the Court would permit him to send for a witness, and in order to give him this opportunity, the District Attorney withdrew the bill from the jury.

Joseph Thomas, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of thirty-five pounds of sugar belonging to Henry C. Lippincott. It was testified that he was detected as he was leaving Lippincott's store with a bag of sugar on his shoulders, he having gone into and from the basement through a hole that had been made by pulling a slab from the basement door. The prisoner stoutly denied that he had stolen anything, but acknowledged that he was very hungry at the time and longed for a handful of sugar.

Hyland Reed was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a half chest of tea valued at $30, the property of John D. Lentz. He was seen by a little boy to take the tea from Mr. Lentz's store, at Ninth and Locust streets, and walk off with it; the boy raised the cry of "Stop thief!" and the prisoner dropped the box and ran, but was soon caught.

William Rinkle, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a roll of carpet valued at $4·50. Bernard Rafferty testified that on the 5th inst., upon returning home from a funeral, he saw a man pitch a piece of carpet out of his house, and the prisoner take it up and run away with it. He immediately attempted to arrest them, but succeeded in catching only one, the prisoner.

Henry Carr, colored, was convicted of a charge of stealing cut fur valued at $20. The goods were missed by the owner and found in the prisoner's possession. He giving no explanation of the manner in which he got them, the irresistible conclusion was that he stole them.

Joseph Whelan was acquitted of a charge of picking a lady's pocket at Vine street wharf. The lady, a resident of New Jersey, was not in attendance, and she was the only person who was supposed to know anything of the occurrence.

Frederick Kibbler was found guilty of the offense of getting boozy on election day and beating his aged wife.

Mr. Sheppard stated to the Court that in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph H. Bower, the Grand Jury had found a true bill charging manslaughter, and the defendant was still at large; and therefore he would ask that his Honor would allow process to issue to bring him in, which was granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The business of to-day was chiefly directed to the Richmond whisky men.

The United States vs. Michael MacNamara. This was a criminal prosecution, the defendant being charged with the offense of distilling without having paid the special tax. Proof was made that defendant's distillery, in the Richmond district, was visited by the revenue officers and found in operation, and no special license had been taken out for it. Verdict, guilty.

The United States vs. Michael MacNamara. A criminal prosecution upon the charge of illicit distilling. The facts were similar to those of the preceding case. Verdict, guilty.

The United States vs. John Mooney. A criminal prosecution for the same offense as above. Verdict guilty.

The United States vs. Patrick Devlin, John McVey, and Thomas McVey. A criminal prosecution for the same thing. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer.—Lavinia Roberts, trustee and guardian, vs. McCalla and others. Feigned issues. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

E. K. Clift vs. George R. Kresser. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $299·71.

Philip Schwird and Jacob Deckert vs. The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of the city of Philadelphia. An action to recover the amount of a policy. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Wm. Creagmile vs. John Galbreath, administrator of Samuel Andress, deceased. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $129·75.

Joseph Buffington vs. Hugh Lane. An action to recover $3000·50, the price of an organ manufactured for and delivered to Saint Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, at Broad and Catharine streets, last winter. The defense answered that the instrument was not finished according to contract, and that it was so defective as to be worthless for the purposes it was intended for. On the part of the defense a number of professional organists were examined. On trial.

Ruch & Co. vs. Clendenning. Before reported. Verdict for defendant and rent in arrears $375.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The Commonwealth ex rel. Haskell vs. Haskell. An issue of lunacy. Before reported. On trial.

Political.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The Democrats will renominate Mayor Shurtleff.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Major-General Halleck's Annual Report of His Command on the Pacific Coast.

An Important Circular from the Treasurer of the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Major-General Halleck

has forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army his annual report of the affairs of his military command,

The Military Division of the Pacific,

which includes the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, and Territories of Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Arizona. It comprises a territory of about 1,218,000 square miles, and has about 12,750 statute miles of sea coast, including the islands. Its population is about 700,000 whites and 130,000 Indians. The military force of the division is two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, and four regiments of infantry.

For military administration the Division is divided into three departments, namely:—First—The Department of Alaska; Second. The Department of the Columbia; Third. The Department of California. General Halleck approves the suggestions of General Davis, commanding Alaska, to establish military posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes, or villages of Indians. Thus a salutary influence will soon be obtained over them, and readily extended to other larger tribes or villages. In this way the whole country can be gradually opened to our settlers and traders, without danger of hostile collisions.

If this policy be properly carried out, there will be no necessity of sending additional troops to that Territory, to carry on a long and expensive Indian war. For the protection of trading vessels, and to inspire the natives with due respect for our flag, it will be important to keep a vessel of war in those waters. By occasionally visiting the several military posts and large Indian towns, most of which are on the shores of navigable bays and channels, such vessel will do much towards maintaining a permanent peace.

General Davis is of opinion that the civil officers of a territorial government are not required in Alaska at the present time, except a court at Sitka and another at Kodiak, with jurisdiction over all criminal cases. Territorial governments for less than 2000 white people, scattered over such a vast area, would involve unnecessary expense. General Halleck gives the population at about 8000 whites and 15,000 Indians. The military force consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies of cavalry, in all twenty-nine companies; that is, nearly one-half of all the troops in the Division available for service in the field. Nevertheless, considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by the inhabitant because more troops were not sent to that Territory. This could not be done by General Halleck from the small force at his disposal, without depriving other States and Territories of their proportionate share of protection in places where Indian hostilities existed or were threatened.

Arizona, General Halleck says, has been greatly misrepresented even by its own people. It has been described as a wonderfully rich mineral country, abounding in lodes and mines of gold and silver of such surprising wealth that any man who will work them could, in a few months, accumulate a fortune of millions. But these mines of fabulous wealth, if they really exist, are as yet undeveloped and perhaps undiscovered.

He does not say there are not valuable mines in Arizona, but its agricultural facilities would yield far more than its mines of silver and copper, however rich these may prove to be. He thinks there should be more troops in Arizona, and recommends that Arizona, with three of the most southern counties of California, be made a separate military department.

Important Circular from the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the United States has addressed the following circular to the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1868.—Sir.—You will please select from the United States legal-tender notes that you may have on hand on the receipt of this, and from those you may receive at any time thereafter, all notes which are mutilated, and in your opinion are so much soiled, defaced or worn as to be unfit for circulation; also all votes of the denomination of fifty dollars.

It is the desire of the Department, as these have been successfully counterfeited, to withdraw all of this denomination from circulation. You will also retain all notes issued under acts of February 25, 1862, and July 11, 1862, known as the convertible issue of legal-tenders, or those bearing upon their backs the legend of which the following is an extract:—"And in exchange for United States 6 per cent, twenty year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years."

It is desirable to withdraw these notes as speedily as possible, as this office is in daily receipt of letters from individuals who are still persistent in their requests to obtain bonds for them, although the time allowed for such conversion has long since expired, as the following clause from section three of the act approved March 3, 1863, will show:—

"And the holders of United States notes issued under and by virtue of said acts shall present the same for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the first day of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to exchange shall cease and determine."

You will then please hold all the notes mentioned, and advise me of the amount, that the same may be transferred for redemption and new notes issued in lieu thereof, or you may at any time remit them in sums of $1000, or any multiple of that sum, through Adams Express Company, or any express company connecting with that company, at Government expense, in the same manner as mutilated fractional currency is now forwarded to this office. All such remittances may be charged to this office in the account as a transfer of funds. Or you may receive, at your option, a check on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, or San Francisco, or new notes of such denominations as you may designate will be transmitted to you in exchange, by express, free of charge.

(Signed) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.

Appointments.

The following were to-day appointed Store keepers:—William B. Allison, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district; R. S. Lynch, Twenty-second Pennsylvania district; Robert Gaw, Hugo Schauer, Charles Fair, Lawrence Bromgin, and John F. Staunton, Fourth Pennsylvania district. Guagers:—Charles H. Evans, Fourth Iowa district; William H. Mansfield, First Pennsylvania district.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19.—A train on the Housatonic Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday by a broken rail, near Suffield. Every passenger was injured, and Miss Sarah Hayes, of Pittsfield, seriously.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Orson Kellogg, a retired merchant of this city, died yesterday, aged 76. He was for many years a member of the firm of Clark & Kellogg.

FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

Arrival of Fillibusters—Destructive Fire in Brooklyn.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cuban Insurgents—Billiards and Prize Fights.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A deputation from the Cuba insurgents are said to have arrived here, and are in correspondence with the fillibuster leaders.

Foster and Dion have agreed upon a match of billiards.

A prize fight came off between Conklin and Hogan to-day at Narrowsburg. Twenty-six rounds were fought, the former being victor.

The "corner" in the Erie Railroad stock seems to be near a culmination. The difference between the cash and regular price to-day is from 12 to 15 per cent.; the former is quoted at from 55 to 58; the latter at 43 to 45.

Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—At 4·40 this morning, the large brick building, Nos. 199 and 201 Water street, Brooklyn, belonging to the George C Casey estate, and occupied for manufacturing purposes, was totally destroyed by fire.

George Bogheart, fireman, was instantly killed by a falling wall. John Yerkes, fireman, was badly hurt.

The following are the principal losses:—Fitzhugh Smith, rubber manufacturer, $30,000; Allen & Son, feed mill, $5000; P. S. Sandford tobacco manufacturer, $8000; James Fagan, tobacco, $5000; loss on building, $40,000. Total loss, $100,000.

Burning of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19. — The Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum was totally destroyed by fire last night. Mary Brophy, Bridget Brophy, Clara Bradford, Lizzie Harrold, Caroline Connor, and Susan Parker were smothered to death. The other inmates were removed to other public institutions. There were 350 patients confined in the building at the time.

Bank Suspension.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 19.—St. Stephen's Bank suspended this morning. Scovill's liabilities are said to be over ——.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The course of Erie yesterday was variable and at times excited, but the amount of business transacted in it was small as compared with that of Monday or Tuesday. The present condition of affairs has paralyzed all dealers except the great parties to the controversy. No one else knows how to interpret the situation, and there is a general disinclination to operate in Erie, as well as in the remaining stocks of the miscellaneous list. Incomprehensible as is the connection between them, or illogical as may be their sympathy, the other stocks vibrate with Erie, and demoralization in the one creates weakness in the other. The 'outside public,' as the brokers are pleased to call the customers who deposit margins with them for speculation, are completely befogged as to the future course of things in Wall street, and their brokers are unable to give them any light or clue. The vast majority of houses buy and sell in the dark, taking care in this particular time to be protected by wide margins. In the earlier portion of the day Erie was weak and unsettled. On the street it was quoted in the vicinity of 47 and closed on the call at the open board at 47⅛@47⅞. At the regular board its price was better closing on the call at 48@48⅜. The matter of the receivership was now beginning to be known for a certainty, and the stock gradually improved under large purchases, supposed to be by the clique, for the purpose of making another corner on the *Drew* party. The latter discovered this fact, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was a rush for the stock, the price suddenly going up to 55 at 3 o'clock. The struggle for the stock led to very lively competition. The 'outside public' and their brokers, who were 'long' of Erie, were highly delighted as the price steadily rose to 57½ the quotation at half-past 5 o'clock. How successful the 'corner' will prove remains to be seen. The Drew party threw themselves into the breach at 49, and bought from that price upwards. The 'corner' depends for its accomplishment upon the amount of stock relatively held by both sides to the quarrel. Things are to culminate to-day or to-morrow; for the clique, in buying Erie at any figure, also put out large contracts to sell from two to seven per cent. less within three days. They are also in for a 'short' twist themselves if the Drew party can render the stock scarce in turn. The appointment of a receiver, however places the game in the hands of the clique, and restores to them all the power which they had before the injunction was sued out. The issuing of new stock, or the withdrawal of the recently issued certificates, is of course as they choose. The street is making merry over the curious perplexity of affairs, and watching with bated breath for the grand explosion which must ensue from these complications. One report has it that the foreign bankers who were interested with Mr. Drew in the 'short' speculation in Erie have tried, or will try, to obtain the interference of the United States Courts. As foreigners they may apply to such tribunals, and prevent an escapade of the clique to New Jersey with the funds of the corporation, which they could not do were they to endeavor to circumvent the matter of the receivership by another application to a State court."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money was in good supply at 6@7 per cent on call to brokers on Government and railway shares. Commercial paper is unchanged at 10@12 per cent. At the close Government dealers were offered money in excess of their needs at per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is dull at quotations. We quote:—London, 60 days, 109@109¼; London, sight 109⅝@109¾; Paris long, 5·17½@5·16¼; Paris short, 5·15@5·14⅜; Antwerp 5·20@5·17½; Swiss, 5·20@5·17½; Hamburg, 36; Amsterdam, 41@41¼; Frankfort, 40⅝@41; Bremen, 78¼@78½; Berlin, 71½@72⅛.

"In freights to Liverpool, 7600 bushels wheat at 7d.; 1100 barrels flour at 2s. 3d.; and by steamer, 2 00 bales cotton at ½@⅝d. To London, 500 barrels rosin at 3s. A British brig was chartered to Gibraltar and Malta with 2600 barrels flour at $2200 in gold."

From the London Economist of November 7.

"An impression prevailed in many quarters, previous to the meeting of the Bank Court on Thursday, that there would be a move in the upward direction in the rate of discount, but, as is usually the case, the action is looked for before the necessity arises for taking it. Gold is still going out from the bank, but not to an extent which calls for special remark. A pretty general impression prevails that we are at last seeing a permanent improvement in the rates in the open market, although there is every reason to believe that there is still plenty of money. No money comes here from abroad at present for investment; on the contrary, it is being withdrawn from us: but the position of foreign money markets show us that a substantial move in the upward direction on this side would bring money to this market. The improvement which has been observed lately is due to the rise in the prices of foreign stocks upon the market, and the introduction of new loans. A similar movement to the same effect on the Continental Bourses would probably remove the cause of the efflux of gold, and according to the latest advices there is a prospect of this taking place ere long. There is reported to be considerable animation on the Frankfort Bourse, and an important rise in the price of securities would be expected if support were given by other continental bourses. Not only in France, but in Austria, there is abundance of money seeking investment, the latest issue of railway shares in the last-named country having been subscribed twenty-fold. The 4th of the month passed over very quietly, and the inquiries at the Bank of England were scarcely more than has been experienced for months past. The success which Russia meets with will no doubt bring various other borrowers, colonial and foreign; and it is almost superfluous to add that, whether the over-supply is absorbed through the innumerable channels opened by a general commercial revival, or carried off the market by railway loans, as long as this security is good, and the money employed reproductively, it may be better that the value of money should be influenced by this special cause than that a continuance of the glut should foster a love for and furnish unlimited facilities for pure speculation."

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	124¾	Pitts. F. W.&Chi. R.	107¼
N.Y. and E. R.	47	Toledo & Wab.	56½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Mil. & St. Paul R.	68
Mich.S.and N. I. R.	83⅝	Adams Express	47
Cle. and Pitt.R.	84⅝	Wells, Fargo	27
Chi. and N. W. com.	84⅝	U.S. Express Co.	46½
Chi. and N.W.pref.	86¼	Tenn. 6s, new	68½
Chi. and R. I. R.	105⅝	Gold	134⅝

Market irregular.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The English Elections—Reverdy Johnson's Appointments for Dinner Vesuvius still in a Ferment.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Times* of this morning states that 370 members of the new House of Commons have been chosen so far, and that the Liberal majority is 118.

Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to dine with the London Workingmen's Society on November 28.

NAPLES, Nov. 19.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence and grandeur.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Full Particulars of the Loss of the "Star of the Union."

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Further particulars of the wreck of the steamer Star of the Union have been received. She ran on Morillo reef, about a mile from the shore, at 6·30 o'clock on Friday evening. The Captain says in his report that it was raining very hard, and that he was on that account deceived by the current. He saw a light on shore, which he took for the one at Bahia Honda.

The steamer lies where she struck, with her back broken. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, if the sea remains calm. The hull and machinery will be a total loss. There was a very heavy sea, with breakers, when the ship struck. A boat which was put out was capsized by the surf while attempting to land, and two persons—Mr. Clark, of San Francisco, and George Johnson, of Philadelphia, passengers—were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

The American war steamer Penobscot, which was in the port, went promptly to the assistance of the Star of the Union, and Lersundi ordered the Spanish man-of war steamer Francis D'Asis to the same place. These vessels offered every assistance possible, and returned here to-day, with the particulars above given. The barque Anna was also wrecked on Friday night, on the Colorado reefs. The captain, his wife and child, and all the crew were saved.

FROM BOSTON.

Doings of the Female Suffragans.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—There was a large attendance on the reassembling of the Women's Rights Convention to-day. The Rev. James Freeman Clarke advocated educating the sexes together, and detailed the progress of this idea in the schools of West Roxbury. The best way was to educate the boys and girls together, and they would not fall in love so quickly when educated together, as study was not conducive to love-making.

It would be a very useful and practical thing to put women on school committees, as men did not like to become members of such bodies, and neglected the duties. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Charles Barnard, Fred. Douglass, and Hon. Frank W. Bird, expressive of sympathy with the movement to establish suffrage for women.

Lynch Law on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—An Omaha despatch, says the *Frontier Index*, reports the hanging of three roughs at Bear River City, who were taken from the jail by a vigilance committee.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¼	Chi.& N.W. R. prf.	86¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	45¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	105⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Pitts.F.W.and Chi	108
Mich. S. and N.I.R.	83⅝	Gold	134⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	Market feverish.	
Chi. &N.W.R. com.	84¼		

The Dry Goods Trade.

The Dry Goods trade is very dull here and at New York; sales are limited to the immediate wants of the trade, and prices are unsettled and drooping. The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"We have no improvement to note in this branch of trade, the demand having been very light all through the week. While the market has ruled heavy and prices, whenever they have varied at all, have favored the buyer. Sellers have not marked down prices to any extent, but they have been ready to meet the views of buyers at all times, and have not hesitated to take off ¼@½c. ₩ yard whenever they could be insured of sales by so doing. In this way considerable sales of brown muslins have been made; but the market notwithstanding has dragged heavily, and the aggregate business for the six days intervening since our last report is small. The more lively times which were expected to succeed the election have not been manifest as yet, and apprehensions are beginning to be indulged that they have been put off to a more convenient season—perhaps after the holidays. The violent fluctuations of gold and the extraordinary evolutions which have been witnessed at the stock board, combined with the great stringency in the money market, have operated to restrict business in dry goods, as well as in almost every other species of merchandise, and it has been more difficult for buyers to obtain much accommodation. The fluctuating tendency of the currency renders a cash system more desirable than ever, and few want to run the hazards of long credit. Hence we find everything combining to restrict business; yet the wants of the country are not nearly supplied."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 108; Reading, 97½; Canton Co., 46; Erie, 47; Cleveland and Toledo, 99; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 125¼; Illinois Central, 141; Virginia 6s, 55½; Missouri 6s 90; Hudson River, 122¼; 5-20s 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864, 107⅛; do. 1865, 107¼; do., new, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 105⅝; Gold 134⅝; Money, 6@7 per cent.; Exchange, 9¼.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; 1000 bales sold at 24½c. Flour active, 9500 barrels sold, without any decided change in prices. Wheat dull; No. 2 at $1·50@1·52; 1500 bushels sold. Corn steady, 28,000 bushels sold; mixed Western $1·13@1·15. Oats quiet at 71c. Beef quiet. New Mess Pork quotations nominal at $29·50. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 16⅜@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Cotton dull and nominal at 24c. Flour dull; Howard street superfine, $6·50@7·25; do. extra, $8@10·50; do. family, $10·75@11·75; City Mills superfine, $6·50@7·25; do. extra, $8@10·75; do. family $11@12·75; Western superfine, $6·25@7; do. extra, $8@9·25; do. family, $10@10·75. Wheat firm; prime to choice red, $2·20@2·40; ordinary to good, $1·80@2·10. Corn firm; new white, 90@95c.; yellow, $1·05@1·08. Oats dull at 70c. Rye dull and nominal. Pork firm at $29. Bacon active and stock scarce; rib sides, 18¼@18½c.; clear sides, 18¾c.; shoulders, 14¼@14½c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 17½@18c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 6s, 2series	106½	200 sh Read R......b30	49
$400 City 6s, Old	101	100 do......c	48¾
$100 do. New	103	100 do......c	48¾
$500 Leh 6s,gold L	93¼	100 do......c	48 69
$7000 do......ls	94	100 do......b30	48⅞
$700 Sch N 6s, '82	71	100 sh Penna R.	53½
100 sh Hest'vle....b30	10⅝	100 do....s5&in	53⅝
200 do.	10½	100 do......b30	53⅝
100 sh Leh Nav......s5	28½	100 do....rg&in	53½
300 sh Key Zinc......c	1¼	100 do......s5	53⅝
100 sh Butler Coal	8	100 sh Cata Pf......b60	31¼
100 sh 13th & 15th	17	100 do	30⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 ser	109½	18 sh Penna R......ls	51⅞
$4000 Leh V R n bs bs	95	100 do......b30	53⅞
$2800 Leh N 6s,' 84...c	82½	74 do.	53⅝
100 sh Big Mount.b60	6⅛	11 sh Leh V R......ls	55
100 sh Read......c	48⅞	4 sh Minehill	57⅞
200 do......ls	49	100 sh Hestonville	10½
200 do....ls. b30	49⅛		